

CHINESE DEMAND
MODIFICATIONS OF
PACT WITH RUSSIACancellation of Russo-Mongolian
Treaties Insisted On—Ideal
of Inviolable SovereigntyNote to Soviets Couched in
Firm but Conciliatory
Language

By Special Cable

PEKING, April 3—China's reply to the Russian memorandum approved by the Cabinet and delivered on Tuesday night takes up the points of difference and says that China is ready to approve the draft agreement with certain modifications, which may be affected by the exchange of notes. The final Russian decision must come from Moscow, but L. M. Karakhan's recommendation will carry great weight, and probably he is in favor of accepting China's proposal, because he is anxious to secure a settlement in order to restore his reputation as a diplomat.

A summary of China's note follows: Because C. T. Wang had no power to sign formally for China, the negotiations cannot be considered concluded by his signing the draft agreement. If Mr. Karakhan persists in declining further negotiations the implication is that he desires to take advantage of the incident instead of avoiding a Sino-Russian impasse. The refusal of the Chinese Government to consider the negotiations concluded is further justified because the discussions of Mr. Karakhan and Mr. Wang were informal since Mr. Karakhan insisted that he would not negotiate formally before recognition.

Discussions Were Informal

China was glad that Mr. Karakhan had said that the three-day limit was intended only to hasten the result but China did not ask to prolong the time because it did not recognize the right of Russia to impose a time limit.

The charge of a third power interference in the Sino-Russian negotiations was beside the point. China would not discuss with Mr. Karakhan China's relations with other powers. It reiterated its previous statement that China would not permit any outside influence to interfere with its Sino-Russian negotiations policy.

China had never disavowed an agreement formally concluded, because as Mr. Karakhan had admitted, the signed documents were preliminary texts only. If he refused to discuss modifications and insisted on returning to the position at the beginning of the conversations with C. T. Wang, it would merely be another proof that the responsibility for delay rested with Russia and not China.

China was ready to approve and sign the draft agreement provided the following modifications "on general principles" were accepted.

Cancellation of Treaties

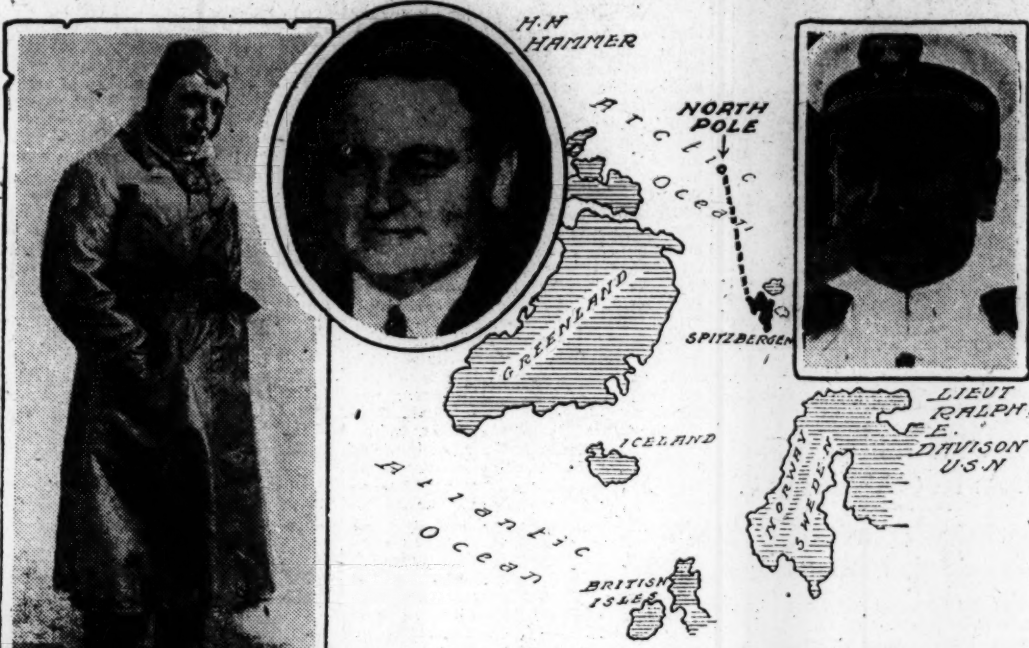
First the inclusion "on the principle of reciprocity" of the provision of the cancellation of treaties between Soviet Russia and third parties which affect China's interests (the agreement already contains a provision for the cancellation of Chinese and Tsarist treaties with third parties affecting the interests of Russia and China. China asks the modification mentioned to insure the cancellation of Russo-Mongolian treaties).

Second, a more definite and unconditional undertaking of the withdrawal of Russian troops from Mongolia in order to insure a recognition of "the principle of the inviolability of territorial sovereignty," though the details can be arranged during a formal conference.

Third, the suspension of the settlement of the orthodox Church property question until a formal conference.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Spitzbergen to North Pole in Seven Hours by Airplane

CAPT. ROALD AMUNDSEN
Underwood

By Special Cable

ROME, April 3—Capt. Roald Amundsen arrived in Rome last evening. Interesting details concerning his plan

for a polar flight this summer were given by the explorer to the Giornale d'Italia. Captain Amundsen, together with Capt. Haakon Hammer and Lieut. Ralph Davidson will fly from Spitzbergen, where fuel depots will be established, to the North Pole. The expedition is being made merely in the interest of scientific research. There is an area of 1,000,000 square miles of which nothing is known. The expedition will consist of 25 men, but only six will take part in the flight. There will be one Italian in

the expedition, whose name, however, is not yet known. The distance from Spitzbergen to the North Pole is 960 kilometers, which could be covered in seven hours, as the planes have a guaranteed speed of 150 kilometers an hour. The distance from the North Pole to Alaska is 1840 kilometers, necessitating 12 hours' continuous flight. Captain Amundsen is convinced that in five years' time air communication by way of the Pole could be established between Europe and America.

NEWSPAPER CHAIN
TO COVER NATION
BACKED BY CLERGY

NEW YORK, April 3—A movement to establish "a great national newspaper to be printed daily, except Sunday, in at least three great centers, which would provide a suitable and satisfactory mouthpiece for the Protestantism of our whole country," received support today at the New York Methodist Conference.

A resolution by the Rev. James J. Henry of Poughkeepsie, offered on behalf of the pastors of the Poughkeepsie district, asked the conference to memorialize the general conference which meets in Springfield, Mass., next month for authorization of the paper. "We suggest," the resolution said, "that should this undertaking seem to be of too great magnitude as a denominational enterprise, appropriate steps be taken to secure the co-operation of other denominations for the speedy consummation of the purposes of this memorial in providing a newspaper in every sense worthy of the great constituency it will at once command and seek to serve."

The resolution was referred to a committee. The Poughkeepsie district delegates also suggested a memorial to the Springfield conference, calling for the elimination of several secretarial positions under the general board, and for a general reorganization of the church department.

BRITISH PRICES REMAIN HIGH

LONDON, April 3—At the Britwell library sale yesterday Dr. Rosenbach was again the largest buyer with £16,000 out of £20,800. He paid £1600 for T. Lodge's "Phillips," dated 1393, also £400 for "Jagard's View of Lord Mayors," which is amusing in that only 11 woodcut portraits do duty for 45 different mayors.

SWISS LOAN ALLOTMENTS
NEW YORK, April 3—Allotments on the \$20,000,000 Swiss loan were in the neighborhood of 90 per cent.

Pupils Plan and Build Own School
From First Drawing to Last ScrewTwenty W. Orange (N. J.) Youths Mix Enthusiasm With
Learning and Service in Unique Vocational Experiment

NEWARK, N. J., April 1 (Special Correspondence)—An experiment in vocational education, observed closely by all parts of the State, is being made by the Essex County Vocational Board at West Orange. Twenty selected pupils of the technical school ranging in age from 14 to 18 have been entrusted with the work of constructing a \$10,000 school building, to increase the capacity of the school.

From drawing of plans to tightening the screws in the last doorknob the schoolhouse will be the work of boys, many of them in short trousers, getting first-hand instruction in the art of earning their own living with hammer, saw and square, trowel, brush and wrench. Plans drawn by the boys call for a two-story frame building, 26x69 feet, on a plot in the rear of the present Valley Road school.

The plans drawn by boys in the architecture and mechanical drawing classes have been approved by the West Orange Building Department and the New Jersey State Board of Education. All legal formalities necessary for official approval of the plans were complied with.

All carpentry, joinery, electrical equipment and plumbing will be done by the boys under the supervision of their regular instructors. The instructors, however, are not touching a tool except for demonstration purposes.

As the boys make progress on the

HORSE PROTECTION
MEASURE INDORSEDVarious Interests Give Support to
New Bill at Legislative
Hearing

At a public hearing today in the State House the joint legislative committee on mercantile affairs complied with the request of Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, that it give further study to a bill providing for the protection of horses and mules housed in livery and boarding stables by the installation of "proper exits from these structures and the installation of automatic sprinklers to be available in case of fires.

In the latter days of March the committee heard several officials of the city of Boston argue for the adoption by the Legislature of House Bill 261, presented for Mayor James H. Curley by Representative John H. Drew, in which the installation of sprinklers and the building of at least two means of exits in stables where horses are confined "in the basement or cellar or on the second or any higher floor of any building," would be made compulsory by state statute.

The committee sent the bill over to the next Legislature on the ground that the provisions of the bill proposed would make an impossible financial burden on stable owners and also because there were few persons present to urge upon its members the adoption of the measure which had the indorsement of Mayor Curley.

A fire in a Warren Street stable in Boston was the means of the loss of 82 horses, and Governor Cox, on March 27, sent a special message to the Legislature, asking the law makers "to study the question again" of the adequate protection of horses confined in stables where the means of exit are difficult and often impossible. The reopening of the entire question resulted in the hearing today by the committee.

At today's hearing E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel, presented a new draft of Mayor Curley's original bill, in which the installation of fire extinguishers in stables underground or with more than one floor would be left with the city building commissioner, as in Boston, or with other officials charged with such responsibilities in other cities or towns as well as the building of at least two practical and adequate fire escapes.

Counsel Sullivan recalled the former action of the commission and intimated that the committee had opposed the bill, because of its authorship, but when a committee chairman objected to the intimation he readily withdrew it and said that the committee could have changed the wording of Mayor Curley's original bill and sent the measure to the Legislature for its adoption.

H. Murray Pakulski, assistant corporation counsel, said that he had drawn up the re-drafted bill following conferences at City Hall in Boston with Dr. Francis H. Rowley of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Henry C. Merwin of the Boston Work Horse Relief Association, John O. Tabor, chief of the Boston Fire Department, George F. Stebbins of the Boston Team Owners' Association, and A. S. Wilson, a stable owner.

Attorney Pakulski reminded the committee that in the new bill the installation depended upon the ruling of city or town authorities and was not necessarily compulsory unless so ordered. He said that the erection of the fire exits, of which two are made obligatory, was to be along the lines directed by the building commissioner or their officers entrusted with these duties, and that the new measure could not be called financially impossible of compliance.

Radio Audience Pays
\$10,000 for Its "Seats"

Kansas City, Mo., April 3—Radio fans are willing to share a part of the cost of programs which are becoming more expensive since musicians refuse to take part without pay. Ten days ago a local station broadcast an invitation to those listening in to buy "seats" to help defray the expense. To date \$10,000 has been received from 1500 fans in virtually every state, Canada and Mexico, in addition to 50,000 requests for further information. The contributions are from \$1 to \$100, the average being \$5.

CONSTRUCTIVE PERIOD IS ON WAY
FOR UNITED STATES, SAYS MR. WILEWashington Correspondent of The Christian Science
Monitor Addresses Boston Chamber of Commerce

That the era of rumor, investigation and neglect of the Nation's business will soon be replaced by one in which the constructive needs of the country will receive first consideration, was the view expressed by Frederic William Wile, Washington correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who was the guest and speaker at the Boston Chamber of Commerce assembly luncheon at the Copley Plaza Hotel today. Mr. Wile is not only well equipped to speak on affairs in the United States, but has a wide knowledge of international conditions for he was formerly attached to the London staff of the Christian Science Monitor, and on the editorial staff of the Northcliffe press in London and Berlin.

Mr. Wile brought greetings to the chamber directly from President Coolidge and during the discussion of his topic, "What Is Happening at Washington," dwelt briefly on the presidential election, essaying to outline the intense campaign sure to be launched by the Democratic Party. While, as a newspaper man Mr. Wile did not wish to predict, he was of the opinion that if Mr. Coolidge is elected, the country's destinies will be safe. He said in part:

Greetings From President
When I told Mr. Coolidge at the White House on Tuesday that it was to be my privilege to speak to an audience of Bostonians today, he charged me with the pleasant duty of conveying to you and to this organization his cordial greetings. I feel our country to be in a happy and executive in what I thought was the most cheerful frame of mind in which newspapermen have observed him for a good many weeks. He was almost jovial. He radiated, I thought, that atmosphere of more or less restored composure and better feeling that has descended upon Washington during the past week.

That such an atmosphere now prevails along the Potomac is undoubted. There is reason to believe that investigation at length is to be succeeded by legislation. There are signs that the era of rumor, revelation and remorse has subsided and that the Nation's business, long neglected, is at last to succeed muckracking and scandal-mongering. There are indications that both parties have tired of the saturnalia of mutual mudslinging that has passed for statesmanship so far this year, and that their leaders are ready henceforward to dedicate themselves to the constructive needs, instead of the dirty linen, of the Republic.

The housecleaning that has been taking place, despite its oftentimes ofensive methods, has, in my judgment, been justified and been a very much worth-while purging process. That men in high places were making out of federal office a private snap instead of a public trust was proved to the indignation of the Nation. Irrelevance and partisanship have held conscienceless carnival at Washington, but the oil and Daugherty investigations nevertheless were necessary and useful.

ILLINOIS PRIMARY
TO TEST RADICAL
VIEWS OF FARMERCommunities Heretofore Unre-
sponsive to "Liberalism" Will
Be Watched by Nation

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., April 3—Illinois' primary next Tuesday will not merely judge between President Coolidge and Senator Hiram Johnson in a historic Progressive stronghold, it will test out radical sentiment in a typical middle western farming community hitherto unresponsive to radicalism. In this election the Conference for Progressive Political Action is making its Illinois debut with a senatorial candidate brought into the race by Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa and recommended by Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin. Meantime William G. McAdoo will win the empty honor of an uncontested presidential preference vote, while his supporters are struggling to snatch 20 at the very utmost of the State's 58 seats in the Democratic national convention from the grip of the hostile Democratic state machine.

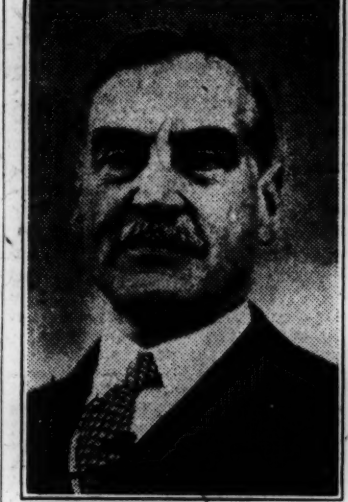
Here, where the Farmer-Labor Party originated the candidacy of Newton Jenkins furnishes the best attempt yet made to bring the two elements together. Jenkins was attorney for the Illinois Agricultural Association until he quit to make the race. The chairman of the Illinois State conference bringing him out is Charles J. MacGowan, a representative of the Railway Employees' Department of the A. F. of L. and this is considered the greatest railroad center in the world.

The State Federation of Labor, embracing the power of the miners' union, has, of course, endorsed Mr. Jenkins. Labor will give him a good vote. What will the farmers do? Illinois farmers have not been so hard hit as those in the northwest. They are restless, but not so disturbed as farmers in other states whose cry has been heard afar.

Up to the present the efforts of union labor to woo them have been utterly in vain. Illinois' Farmer-Labor Party was all labor, was tried at the polls, and as a state entity appears to have faded. Mr. Jenkins has not enjoyed a rank and file acquaintance among the farmer, but he is the nearest, a farm candidate, and under the most propitious auspices that Labor and circumstances have offered. Mr. MacGowan said to a reporter:

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Maine Convention Speaker



George W. Pepper

United States Senator from Pennsylvania

SENATOR PEPPER
HITS DEMOCRATSIn Maine Speech He Declares
Their Methods Have Made
Third Party Possible

PORTLAND, Me., April 3—After naming a list of presidential delegates favorable to Calvin Coolidge for President and adopting a party platform covering all important State issues, the State Republican Convention today listened to addresses from George W. Pepper, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Sylvester Wells of Kansas City.

Senator Pepper declared that Senate Democrats, in endeavoring to inflict injury upon the Republican Party, have succeeded in discrediting both the great political parties and that as a result "an irresponsible and highly dangerous third party has actually suggested itself to the extremists and is a practical possibility." "The Democrat," he added, "have aimed at us and hit America."

Senator Pepper continued: I am here today to affirm my belief that the Democratic Party has recently forfeited whatever claim to public confidence it may have possessed. I am here to register my conviction that upon us, who call ourselves the followers of Lincoln, rests the weighty responsibility of strengthening and safeguarding the Republic.

Republicans of Maine, this is the task to which I summon you—a task which should stimulate the enthusiasm of every man and woman who holds the Republican tradition and is ready to go forward to victory under the leadership of Calvin Coolidge.

Senator Pepper said that efforts were sure to be made to distract attention from the great problems which await solution by cries of "How about Forbes?" "How about Fall?" and "How about Daugherty?" These, he said, will be accompanied by "threats and accusations in which a modicum of truth is obscured by a mass of fiction."

The speaker said the appointment of the first two named "proved to be terrible mistakes," while the selection of the latter, he believed, was "a grave error of judgment." He branded as "a political ghoul" and "unfit for the society of decent people" any man who "for campaign purposes or to gain a partisan advantage undertakes to disturb the repose" of President Harding, whose "virtues were many and whose lapses were few" and "who left behind him a long catalogue of notable achievements."

Turning aside from what he designated as "scandal," Senator

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

ITALIANS STRIVE
FOR CONCESSIONS
IN ASIATIC TURKEYReported Acquisition of Share of
Chester Grants, However,
Fails of ConfirmationNew Railway and Construction
of Port on Sea of Marmora
Involved in Alleged Deal

By Special Cable

ROME, April 3—A semi-official statement issued last night denies the report that Italy's early ratification of the Treaty of Lausanne was made in order to obtain from Turkey economic concessions for Italian subjects. Italy, it is stated here, in ratifying the treaty before other powers, has been animated by a desire to show no bitterness toward the new Turkey. There are, however, negotiations proceeding between Italian industrialists and capitalists and the Turkish Republic, to which the Italian Government is no party, in order to obtain some concessions, the extent of which have been greatly exaggerated abroad.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 3—Well-informed British-Turkish circles here disclaim any knowledge of the reported acquisition by an Italian group of part of the famous Chester concessions which caused such a stir in the Lausanne peace conference last year, but which since are understood to have lapsed. The particulars of the alleged deal which have appeared in the press here include a new railway from Kutais to Mudania, via Bursa, the construction of a new port on the Asiatic side of the Sea of Marmora and an option on the building of a hydroelectric station at the Simav waterfalls.

As a return for the outlay involved, the Italian company would be granted the mineral rights up to a distance of 20 kilometers on either side of the new railway. Further contracts are said to provide for reconstruction work in Anatolia, especially in the neighborhood of Smyrna.

It has been known some time that Italy has been on the lookout for possible new fields for industrial enterprise in Asia Minor. Moreover, Turkey is regarded here as a good field for future railway, development, chiefly owing to the mohair trade which is already considerable and could be further extended.

Least Advantageous Route

Nevertheless experts consider that if the Italians have really obtained the right to build a railroad, as alleged, they have chosen—or had to be content with—the least advantageous route of those covered by the Chester concessions.

The pick of the bunch is regarded here as the Sivas-Samsun route for the construction of which the Turks have already started ordering material, intending apparently to keep the work in their own hands, despite its financial embarrassments. The district of which Kutais is the center is already served by two railways, terminating at Smyrna and Haidarapa on the Aegean Sea and the Bosphorus respectively, and a third railway is not therefore regarded here as offering sufficient financial inducements to attract hard-headed financiers.

This, however, would not preclude the possibility of a syndicate having obtained a concession in the hope of afterwards getting the necessary capital, specially as there is already a regular railway service on this route.

Concession Not Jumped At

The fact remains, however, that the concession was on the market for some time in the hands of the Chester group and others and was not jumped at either in England or America. Moreover the value of the mineral rights said to go with the concession is questionable, as apart from doubts about their extent, there are at least half a dozen companies in England which already claim the ownership of all mineral rights over the entire Asiatic Turkey.

Opinion here is also skeptical regarding a new port for the sea of Marmora. As already indicated, it is thought that the present facilities are more than sufficient, especially as the most industrial section of the population has now either left Anatolia for Greece, or is in process of being forcibly removed thither.

INDEX OF THE NEWS

APRIL 3, 1924

General

Farmer Vote to Be Tested in Illinois	1
Italians Seek Concession from Turks	1
Chinese Demand Pact Modification	1
Pupils Plan and Build Own School	1
Constructive Era on Way, Says Mr. Wile	1
Women in Branch to Aid Dry Cause	3
Camp Fire Girls' Community Service	3
J. J. Davis Cites Low Pay in South	5
Adequate Legal Protection for People	6
Bridge at Harbor to Take Six Years	7
Abolition of Turkish Caliphate	7
British Empire Exhibition Notes	7

Financial

Small Profits in Tire Industry	11
St. Paul Preferred in Demand	11
Cotton Growth in Queensland	11
Rails Feature Stock Market	12
Stock and Bond Quotations	12
New Haven Annual Report	13
Bonds Called Before Maturity	13

Sports

United States Indoor Tennis	14
International Chess Tourney	14
Pittsburgh Wins Again at Hockey	14
Baseball at Oklahoma	14
A. G. Cutler Regains Title	14

Features

Letters to the Editor	6
Educational Page	6
Our Young Folks' Page	9
Twilight Tales	9
The Page of the Seven Arts	10
The Home Forum	17
There Was a Great Calm	17
Editorials	18
A British Outlooker's Diary	18

SENATOR PEPPER HITS DEMOCRATS

(Continued from Page 1)

Pepper charged that the Democrats, making the most of their strategic advantage in Congress for partisan political reasons have "created a situation in which constructive legislation is difficult, if not impossible."

As a result, he continued, the Administration forces have been able to do little more than make a beginning of translating into law the program laid down by President Coolidge in his first annual message to Congress.

"During the residue of this session," he said, "we shall do what we can to move forward in the right direction and rely upon the great popular endorsement which we expect to receive next November to give us the momentum necessary to complete our program."

Senator Pepper declared that an effort would be made in the Senate to diminish "the damage done to the Mellon tax plan in the House," but that the result "is in grave doubt." He added, however, that the President and Mr. Mellon "have, at any rate, forced the Democrats into a position in which they must agree to a horizontal 25 per cent reduction in the taxes payable in 1924 or else face the wrath of an angry country."

In approaching the tax question, Senator Pepper said history would link the name of Alexander Hamilton with that of Andrew W. Mellon as the greatest of the financial geniuses of the country and that, in view of this, the proposal to "investigate" Mr. Mellon "made in the Senate the other day should receive on all sides the condemnation it deserves."

The speaker declared the United States would have no relation with the League of Nations, but that if through conference or otherwise it could help to establish an international court of justice that would be in reality a world court it would certainly do so.

In his address as temporary chairman, Charles P. Barnes of Houlton, former speaker of the state House of Representatives, praised Republican Party achievements at Washington, eulogized President Harding and referred to President Coolidge in these words:

"We express the unanimous sentiment of our people at home when we say that the Maine delegation to Cleveland shall be made up of those who will use every honorable effort to bring about the nomination of Mr. Lawrence C. Briggs for President."

Mrs. Wells urged more active participation by all citizens in politics, and declared that "No consideration of religion, color, creed or sex should be allowed to invade a political organization."

The dangers," she said, "do not lie in the character of our public men nor in the efficiency of our political parties as they exist today. The real menace lies in the appalling indifference of the average citizen to public affairs."

Connecticut Republicans Name Coolidge Delegates

HARTFORD, Conn., April 3.—Connecticut's delegation of 17, with an equal number of alternates to the National Convention at Cleveland in June, was chosen by the Republican state convention today. As customary, the delegates will go unopposed, but the sentiment of the delegates, individually and collectively, is believed to be for the nomination of Calvin Coolidge for the presidency. The convention adhered to its custom of having no platform or other declaration. The delegates-at-large chosen follow:

J. Henry Roraback, state chairman and present national committeeman; Charles Hopkins Clark, editor of the Hartford Courant; Lieut.-Gov. Hiram Bingham of New Haven; James F. Walsh of Greenwich; Mrs. Samuel O. Prentice of Hartford, wife of former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; a woman member of the national committee from Connecticut; Col. Francis Maxwell of Rockville, manufacturer; Miss Katharine Byrne of Putnam, member of the state central committee. The alternates-at-large are W. H. Blodgett of Winchester, Mrs. Alice Russ of Shelton, Mrs. Katharine Baldwin of New Haven, Mrs. Norman C. Beers of Danbury, William H. Putnam of Hartford, Lewis Carpenter of Jewett City and Ernest E. Jennings of Deep River.

Congressional district caucuses met to choose 10 delegates and their alternates.

CARMEN'S WAGE DATA PRESENTED

Arbiter Shows Few Lines Pay
Over 58 Cents an Hour

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 3.—Bentley W. Warren, arbitrator for the Springfield and Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Companies in the wage contract proceedings here, introduced statistics today to show that of 314 street railways in the United States 279 pay less than 58 cents an hour, the rate paid here and in Worcester, and only 35 companies, six of which are in New York City, and three in Chicago, pay more than the 58-cent rate.

He further introduced statistics to show that the unorganized men whose wage contract is being arbitrated are now receiving more than other trolley employees in cities of 100,000 to 200,000 population. He contended that the average wage in such cities is 52.8 cents an hour.

Mr. Warren argued that if requests of the Milford, Attleboro & Woonsocket Road employees for pay equal to that of the Springfield and Worcester men were granted there would be no alternative to junking the road. No dividends have been paid on that road for nine years. Voluminous statistical reports of the Springfield and Worcester road were introduced to show that neither could afford to pay the higher rate asked by the men.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WNAC (Boston)—10:30, WNAC Women's Club talks. 12:30, Financial Reports. 12:45, King's Chapel service; sermon by the Rev. Prof. James Hardy Ropes of Harvard University. "Music in Finance." 6, children's half-hour. 6:30 to 7:30, dinner concert. 8, concert by the Electric Company Band and Glee Club.

WGI (Medford Hills)—12, music. "Tertiary Five Minutes." 12:45 and 6:30, markets. 7, Grand Big Brother Club; police reports. 7:30, evening program: radio poems; program by the Arlington Boy Scouts—concert of orchestra and violin selections, camp fire songs and southern melodies, talk on "Boy Scouts in Camp." "Be Kind to Animals Week," by Guy Richardson, editor of "Our Dumb Animals," talk, "Owning Your Home."

WBZ (Springfield)—1:15, markets. 6, dinner concert. 7, dramatized story, "Current Book Review." 7:30, "Tales for the Kiddies." 7:40 to 7:50, Electric Cooking for Better Homes. 10, concert. 11, chamber music.

WGYY (Schenectady)—12:30, markets. 2, music and one-act play, "The Best Man." 6, markets. 6:30, children's program. 8, program by Union College Alumni of Albany. Talk on "Music in College Life" by Charles A. Richmond, president of Union College; selections by college glee and instrumental clubs and orchestra.

WEAF (New York)—11, address by S. K. Ratcliffe, English journalist, "Europe—Recovery, Decline and Eclipse." 11:30, markets. 4, concert. 5, "Squaws, Braves, and the Land of the Red Men, in song and story for children." 7:10, "Tales for the Kiddies." 7:30, sport talk. 7:50, "The Sleeping Princess—and the Magic Millerkin." 8, evening concert.

WJZ (New York)—12:10, sacred music. 1, concert. 2, New York Board of Education program. 3, organ recital. 4, fashion talk. 5, "The Larger Aspect of World Affairs." 5:45, markets. 6, "Looseleaf Current Topics." 8:15, "Adventures of a Wizard." 7:40 to 7:50, Electric Cooking for Better Homes. 10:30, orchestra.

KDKA (East Pittsburgh)—9:45, markets. 12:20, religious service. 6:15, organ recital. 7:40, markets. 8, Boy Scout meeting. 8:30, band concert.

WOR (Newark)—2:30 to 4, concert. 6:15, songs for children. 6:30 to 7, "Man in the Moon Stories." 7, songs.

WRC (Washington)—3, fashion talk. 3:15, songs. 3:30, "Current Topics." 3:45, piano solos. 5:50, "The Magazine of Wall Street." 4, songs. 6, stories and songs for children.

SYSTEM OF NAMING PASTORS CRITICIZED

Lynn District Superintendent Reports to New England Methodist Conference

LYNN, Mass., April 3 (Special).—Asserting that the Methodist ministers of New England are greatly disturbed and their work handicapped by the lack of confidence in the earnestness and fairness of the appointing system of the Methodist Church, the Rev. Dr. James E. Coons, superintendent of the Lynn district, criticized conditions in his annual report read at today's session of the 128th annual meeting of the New England Methodist Conference being held here at the First Methodist Church. He said:

Our New England men are especially anxious because they see growing up among us a system of selection which does not always have regard for years of service, nor yet always for merit and proved worth and ability.

Our men are in the hands of the bishop and his cabinet, and they want the churches to be there, too. If our men are to maintain their courage to lead on in the building of our great church, they must be given assurance that singleness of purpose, devotion to work, experience, and fresh of service will count for something when the pulpits of our strong churches become open.

The most sacred duty in Methodism is not raising or spending of eighteen millions, or in Washington to preserve the proper stationing of Methodist ministers who have put themselves and their families and all they have at the disposal of God.

The conference was marked today by the appearance of Edwin S. Best of Malden, who has never missed a roll call since he joined the conference in 1851 at Westfield.

There are more than 300 delegates registered from all parts of New England. The layman's association will meet in a conference this afternoon, and this evening the laymen will be addressed by Bishop Charles L. Mead of Denver, who is presiding. More than 800 visitors representing every church in New England, are in Lynn to attend the conference.

FARMERS PRESS FORD PROPOSAL

New Hampshire Men Active in Muscle Shoals Project

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 3 (Special).—New Hampshire farmers through their organizations are emphatically and energetically urging favorable consideration by the United States senators from this State of the Ford proposal for the purchase of Muscle Shoals.

George M. Putnam, president of the State Federation of Farm Bureaus, and Herbert N. Sawyer, master of the State Grange, are in Washington to present the matter upon the attention of Senators.

Before leaving they joined with the Commissioner of Agriculture, Andrew J. Felker, in three separate appeals, each speaking for his particular group. Senator Moses, while in New Hampshire last week, took occasion to attack the Ford offer in arguments which Mr. Putnam now brands as "absolutely without foundation of fact."

RADIO BROADCAST BY MOTHER CHURCH

A simultaneous broadcast of the morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, will be made on April 6 at 10:45 o'clock, eastern standard time by the Shepherd Stores' radio stations W N A C, Boston, wave length 278 meters, and W E A N, Providence, R. I., wave length 293 meters.

Another broadcast of the Sunday morning service will be made on May 4.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; rising temperature Friday; moderate west to south winds.

Southern New England: Fair tonight and Friday; westerly winds, becoming south by Friday night.

Northern New England: Fair tonight and Friday; warmer in Vermont and New Hampshire Friday; diminishing northwest winds, becoming variable.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany .. 34 Kansas City .. 46
Atlantic City .. 36 Memphis .. 44
Boston .. 36 Montreal .. 44
Buffalo .. 38
Calgary .. 24 New Orleans .. 52
Charleston .. 50 New York .. 34
Chicago .. 40 Philadelphia .. 38
Denver .. 36 Pittsburgh .. 34
Des Moines .. 46 Portland, Me. .. 34
Eastport .. 28 Portland, Ore. .. 42
Galveston .. 60 San Francisco .. 42
Hatteras .. 46 St. Louis .. 42
Helena .. 34 St. Paul .. 44
Jacksonville .. 54 Washington .. 36

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 11:13 p. m.; Friday 11:34 a. m.
Light air vehicles at 6:43 p. m.

Fancy Northern Turkeys .. 1b. 50c
Arlington Eggs .. 42c a doz.
New Vermont Maple Syrup .. \$2.75 a gal.

W.K. Hutchinson Co

MARKETS
284 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON
Arlington Center, Arlington Heights, Medford, Winchester, Lexington, 273 Harvard St., Coolidge Corner, Brookline

Advocate of Patriotism



Mrs. Edith Scott Magna
Candidate for Office of Vice-President
General of National D. A. R.

GROUPS INDORSE D. A. R. CANDIDACY

Mrs. Edith Scott Magna of Holyoke Seeks National Office

Active for years in the work of preserving the ideals of the founders of the United States and applying them to the affairs of the present day, Mrs. Edith Scott Magna of Holyoke, Mass., is a candidate by request of national and local officers of Daughters of the American Revolution for the office of national vice-president general of the D. A. R. The election is to take place at the thirty-third national congress to be held in Washington, D. C., in the week beginning April 13. Urged to run by the entire body of Massachusetts officers and chapters, she has their strong support for the position, as well as that of a large body of advocates throughout the country.

A leader in patriotic, philanthropic and civil activities in Holyoke, Springfield, Boston and New York City, Mrs. Magna is well known in all of those cities. She is a daughter of Walter Scott of New York City, philanthropist, prominent in many social and civic movements, and wife of Russell W. Magna of Holyoke. She is a graduate of Smith College and was president of the Smith College Club during the period when it was raising money for the college endowment. She was chairman of the fund of \$60,000 voted by the Massachusetts D. A. R. to build a dormitory for the American International College at Springfield and also was chairman of the Valley Forge Memorial Bell Fund.

Mrs. Magna was formerly vice-regent of the Society of Descendants of American Colonists, state chairman of the Sulgrave Institution in America, a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Daughters of Colonial Wars, Daughters of Massachusetts and other patriotic organizations, also of the Professional Women's Club, the Women's City Club and 13 Club of Boston, the Chamber of Commerce, Delphian Society, Westminster and Music clubs of Holyoke, and the Women's Press Club of New York City. She has traveled widely, and last summer, after making a trip to Alaska, became interested in working for the benefit of that section of the United States.

MOTORIST FINED \$180

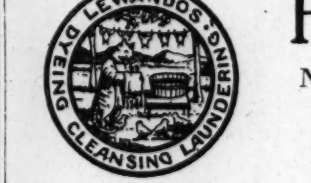
James B. Riden of Brookline, who was arrested in Newton on March 22 on a charge of driving an automobile while under the influence of liquor, and in Roxbury the same day on a charge of drunkenness, was today found guilty in the Newton District Court and fined \$180 on the automobile count, \$25 for going away from a police officer without making his identity known, and \$25 for intoxication. He appealed all three fines. His case in Roxbury will come up for decision next Wednesday.

FISHMONGERS' STRIKE ENDS

TOKYO, April 3.—A fishermen's strike, which for two days has deprived Tokyo of sea food, one of the city's principal articles of diet, ended today with the Mayor's offer of mediation to settle the strikers' grievances. Minor disorders as a result of which 70 arrests were made, accompanied the fishless period.

SOAP COMPANY PROFITS LARGER

LONDON, April 3.—The profits of Lever Brothers Soap Company for the last fiscal year were \$5,616,000 compared with \$4,570,000 for the preceding year. Assets at the end of the year were in excess of \$65,000,000.



Preparedness
Now is the time to get your
Summer Home
in readiness for occupancy

CURTAINS DRAPERIES BLANKETS RUGS

Sent to us now for cleansing will assure
your having them when needed

LEWANDOS

284 Boylston Street 17 Temple Place 79 Summer Street
29 State Street 243 Huntington Avenue
Telephone Service Back Bay 3900
Connecting Boston Shops
BROOKLINE (COOLIDGE CORNER) 1218 Beacon Street
MALDEN MASS 99 Pleasant Street
WALTHAM MASS 188 Moody Street
WATERTOWN MASS 1 Olen Street
CAMBRIDGE 174 Massachusetts Avenue
LYNN MASS 22 Munroe Street
SALEM MASS 72 Washington Street
SPRINGFIELD MASS 84 Bridge Street
WORCESTER MASS 86 Pearl Street
FITCHBURG MASS 870 Main Street

GOOD CITIZENSHIP HELD NATION'S BASIS

Speaker at W. C. T. U. Anniversary Emphasizes Law Obedience on Part of the Individual

"Good citizenship underlies every ideal and every forward step actually being taken in the United States today," Miss Laura A. Jones, state superintendent of the department of good citizenship of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, said today at the opening session of the fifth anniversary meeting of the South Boston branch of the organization, at the Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church, Fifth and L streets. The semi-annual gathering of the local union is being held in conjunction with the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the Suffolk County branch, and members of each unit brought the total attendance up to more than 50. The meeting continues this afternoon, and will be brought to a close this evening with addresses of greeting by three South Boston pastors—the Rev. David M. Angell, the Rev. Howard A. Moxton, and the Rev. Ernest L. Loomis.

"A good citizen is he who does not willfully violate the law of the land," Miss Jones continued. "That is generally admitted on every side, yet we often find a tendency to belittle it as it comes into contact with one's personal desires. Since the Eighteenth Amendment is very much a part of the law of the United States, anyone who breaks it cannot rightfully claim to be a good citizen, at least until he retracts his stand and travels on the road that the majority of citizens—the law-abiding people—have chosen. 'First in the order of importance in the every-day life of a Christian, I should place evangelical work. Next comes good citizenship—a determination to obey the law. Only out of obedience comes a capacity for leadership. Teach the child these fundamentals, and he or she will grow up to a credit to his nation.'

The convention was called to order by Miss Mary E. Bishop, following which devotional service was conducted by Mrs. Sarah J. Alexander. Mrs. Ada B. Frisbee, president of the South Boston union, welcomed the members, and was presented with a vase containing 50 jonquills—one for each year of the South Boston organization's existence. There was a report by the treasurer, Mrs. Florence E. Bates, in which was pointed out the success of the recent W. C. T. U. banquet. Mrs. Theodore R. Hardy sang a song with reference to the Prohibition Amendment, entitled, "It Is There to Stay."

SHIPPING RATE AFFECTS BOSTON

Chamber of Commerce Favors
Change in Maine Act

With the approach of May 20, the date when Section 23 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920 becomes effective, providing preferential rail freight rates from the middle west to the seaboard on cargoes destined to move under the American flag, interest in Boston shipping circles centers on the decision of the North Atlantic Freight Conference to continue present ocean freight rates through the summer, and on the hearing held today in Washington, where a revision of Section 23 of the maritime act is being urged.

A delegation from the Maritime Association of the United States, headed by Mr. J. B. Riden of Brookline, who was arrested in Newton on March 22 on a charge of driving an automobile while under the influence of liquor, and in Roxbury the same day on a charge of drunkenness, was today found guilty in the Newton District Court and fined \$180 on the automobile count, \$25 for going away from a police officer without making his identity known, and \$25 for intoxication. He appealed all three fines. His case in Roxbury will come up for decision next Wednesday.

Genuine Orange Blossom Engagement Rings
Matching Orange Blossom Wedding Rings
We Have a Complete Assortment
REAGAN, KIPP CO.
162 TREMONT ST.
BOSTON

TO THE Discriminating Shopper:

FRIDAY and SATURDAY
FINEST SIRLOIN STEAKS
OR ROAST .. 1b. 49c
Onions (flat) .. 1b. 5c; 6 lbs. 25c
Florida Oranges .. doz. 22c

S. BUXBAUM CO.

232-4 Harvard Street
Coolidge Corner Phone ASPinwall 1314 Brookline

sociation of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and other New England associations attended the hearing at Washington today before the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries on the bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act. The delegation favors the amendment, which gives discretionary power to the Interstate Commerce Commission as to the application of Section 23.

The effect of the section's enforcement in Boston, it is asserted, where most of the export cargoes move in vessels of foreign registry, would be to hinder business. Shippers protest that American flag tonnage is not sufficient to handle the Boston freight movement. Considerable interest is manifested as to what attitude will be taken by steamship companies operating foreign flag vessels, if the law is enforced. There is a possibility that foreign companies will cut ocean freight rates to offset the higher land freight rates on merchandise going abroad in foreign ships from Boston. It is also possible that foreign governments would retaliate by similar rulings on goods moving to the United States.

Steamship companies operating in the service between the North Atlantic ports of the United States and the United Kingdom, which are members of the North Atlantic Freight Conference, have continued the present scale of ocean-freight charges from June 30 to Sept. 30, it was learned today. The present rates were established March 1.

INDIANANS PROTEST VACCINATION UKASE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 3 (Special).—Several hundred persons, including many parents of school children, attended a mass meeting of the Indiana Society for Medical Freedom this week to register united protest against the recent order of the City Health Board requiring all public school children and also teachers, to be "immunized" or vaccinated against smallpox. The board reports 128 alleged cases of smallpox.

Resolutions adopted declared there appears a tendency on the part of officials and health authorities to disregard the section of the Indiana school attendance law exempting school children from medical treatment or examination when parents or guardians request. The authorities were called upon to "respect" this law.

The resolutions also point out that there is no state law in Indiana requiring vaccination. As there is no school this week, because of spring vacation, no action is expected until later.

PRISON HEARING DELAYED

Lewis Parkhurst, former state Senator, is still away from the city and therefore the hearing on his bill for a new commission on a state prison which was advertised for this forenoon before the legislative committee on Public Institutions was continued one week. Representatives of the Massachusetts Civic Alliance were present to oppose.

CHINESE DEMAND MODIFICATIONS OF PACT WITH RUSSIA

(Continued from Page 1)

because Russia has not given China full details concerning such property, and because the holding of property by foreign governments in the interior of China is prohibited under existing treaties.

If Mr. Karakhan is not willing to change the texts of the agreements as drafted, China, "animated by a spirit of conciliation and an earnest desire to see an early re-establishment of official relations between China and the union of Soviet Socialist republics," is ready to have modifications affected through an exchange of notes, simultaneously with the signing of the agreements.

Mr. Karakhan's attention is called to the fact that the first article of the draft agreement provides for the immediate restoration of diplomatic and consular relations. The signing of the agreement with the proposed modifications would thus immediately "achieve the object which Mr. Karakhan has most in view, and which the Chinese Government are equally desirous to see fulfilled." The inauguration of such relations is not a point in itself, the essential point is that relations should be established on the basis of friendliness and good understanding. The present text furnishes such a basis, if the three points China considers important can be given adequate consideration and the suitable changes affected by revision of the text or through the exchange of notes.

MR. WHITE TO BE CANDIDATE
PORTLAND, Me., April 3.—Wallace H. White Jr., Republican, announced today that he would be a candidate for re-nomination at the June primaries in the Second Maine District. This reverses his previously announced decision to retire from Congress next March.



A Bedspread of Olden Times

It's a Novelite Spread of an entirely new pattern. "Tufspatch" is called, but that scarcely describes its quaint squares, light and dark, its "hand-woven" effect. You really have to see it in your favorite color—rose, blue, gold or all ecru. The corners are cut-out and it is finished with a rich, deep fringe.

Write today, naming your favorite color, for "Bedroom Interiors" (a book of decorative schemes) and samples of fabrics. No charge.

NOVELITE SPREADS

MARGARET SMITH, Inc.
A. W. BAYLIS CO.
Dept. F., 66-72 Leonard St., New York
Selling Agents

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents (Printed in U.S.A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 14, 1918.

WHITE RIVER LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS
FIR, CEDAR, SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK

LUMBER SHINGLES AND LATH

ENUMCLAW, WASHINGTON

Exquisite Easter Creations

Painted and Embroidered Roses—Winsome laces and graces for joyous fairs—

A thing of beauty is a joy forever—An International hat is a thing of beauty—therefore an International hat is a joy-maker.

MODESTLY PRICED International Millinery Service

AT OUR STORES NAMED BELOW:
NEW YORK, N. Y.

"Hotel Astor" "Knickerbocker" "Ruby, Inc."
Chapeaux Hats 584 Fifth Avenue,
Hotel Astor 1466 Broadway Near 46th Street

ALBANY, N. Y. PHILADELPHIA
"Grace & Merit" "La Paix" "Clayton Company"
21 No. Pearl Street 1118 Chestnut Street 196 Westminster Street

BALTIMORE, MD. CINCINNATI AKRON, O.
"Philipsborn Co." "Nesor" "Disney's"
226 No. Howard Street 34 E. 8th Street 8 South Main Street

WASHINGTON, D. C. LANCASTER, PA. CUMBERLAND, MD.
"Morrison" "Castle" "Philipsborn Co."
1109 F Street, N. W. No. Queen and Orange 134 Baltimore Street

When visiting us please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

WOMEN IN BREACH TO AID DRY CAUSE

Novelist Plans Groups of 100
Women in Every Town to
Wage Campaign

By MARJORIE SHULER
NEW YORK, April 3.—One hundred women to defend the Volstead law in every city of the United States is "the invincible army" of the National Woman's Law Enforcement Committee, which Kathleen Norris declares will carry the day for prohibition. The famous novelist who is a speaker with Mrs. Gifford Pinchot for the New York Women's Law Enforcement Committee, goes to Washington next week to make one of the leading speeches at the two-day conference of the national committee on April 10 and 11.

"One hundred women in every city in the country could carry any right measure," says Mrs. Norris, "and these groups are being organized to solidify the women's enforcement vote in the primaries and general election and to defend the law from newspaper jokes and vaudeville quips."

Mrs. Norris admits that women have not given so good an account of themselves with regard to numbers at the polls as she and other suffrage workers had hoped. "But there is a reason," she says. "One party says, 'Look at that man; he is absolutely dishonest.' The other party says, 'Look at that man; he is everything that is bad.' The women look from one candidate to another and they say, 'What's the use?'"

Law Enforcement Invoked
Mrs. Norris quoted in an interview for The Christian Science Monitor a well-known suffrage worker who said to a political leader recently, "Give the women a candidate they can take to God in prayer and you will have the women's vote." She added:

"It is not a candidate but an issue which is uniting the women voters. In fact it is a double issue. Women see that they must work to rid the country of the evil which has been fastened upon it through drink and they see that they must enforce respect and obedience for one law to make the rest of the laws secure."

Perhaps I am more stirred because I have just come back from spending the winter at Palermo and I have pledged myself never to go to Europe again while my country is being laughed at because 5 per cent of its people are flouting its laws. It is not only abroad that people are laughing. Right here there is plenty of amusement and on whose part do you think it is? None other than the children."

Drinking, a False Appetite
Children have no love for liquor. Drinking is a false appetite, acquired not naturally, and children are laughing at their parents for their dependence on hip flasks. I know for I am above all else a family woman."

The author of "Mother" and "Sisters" drifts easily into talking of the little family she has in charge, some of them the children of those brothers and sisters she herself cared for in her first struggling days of authorship when she proudly says, "I was the breadwinner" and with my five brothers and sisters lived on less than \$35 a month."

But it is with the memory of that family and in the name of countless other families that she worked from the day of the allegiance luncheon in California last August to the November election, when the Wright Enforcement Law was secured for the people of the State. Now she is giving her talents just as readily in the national enforcement campaign which is to be launched at the big meeting next week in Washington.

MODERATE ROYALISTS AGREE TO ACCEPT POPULAR VERDICT

By Special Cable
ATHENS, April 2.—A section of the Royalists, represented by the paper Kathimeria, attacking the government, charges the military authorities with cherishing a scheme to impose a republic on the country even should the plebiscite result in a desire for a monarchy. They believe victory will be theirs if their followers manifest activity during the referendum.

Vamvakos, the mouthpiece of the moderate Royalists, writing in the Republican press, attacks the intransigency of his former companions, charging them with ruinous fanaticism and futile stubbornness. He admits that the Republicans possess a solid majority all over Greece, assuring in advance the total defeat of the Royalists, and adds "Though you excite passions, inflame hatred and instigate egoism, the people know well that the question posed is not royalism or republicanism, but peace or civil war. As for us, we will not vote for the King, because it would mean an interval of strife, external danger and financial ruin."

The Government's conversations with the moderate Royalists has resulted in an accord concerning plebiscite guarantees. The Premier informed The Christian Science Monitor representative that today the Royalists had agreed in advance to submit to the popular verdict, and added that should the plebiscite favor the monarchy the Assembly would consider it and look for another King, as the Glücksburgs are considered to be definitely deposed.

BALLOON RACE ENTRIES CLOSED
BRUSSELS, April 3.—Entries for the Gordon Bennett Cup balloon race have closed, with three each from the United States, Spain, France and Belgium, and two each from Great Britain, Italy and Switzerland. Most of the countries decided to nominate their pilots later, as allowed under the rules.

SHATTUCK & JONES
FISH
120 FAIR BANK MARKET
BOSTON

"Dry Issue Is Uniting Women Voters"



Kathleen Norris, Famous Novelist

CONSTRUCTIVE PERIOD IS ON WAY FOR UNITED STATES, SAYS MR. WILE

(Continued from Page 1)

ests for national property at personal profit to himself. Names like Fall, Doherty and Sinclair will for years to come be warning symbols. Likewise it is likely to be years before any more Jess Smiths will be confidants of United States attorneys-general. Harry Daugherty was not proved guilty of wrongdoing. My own opinion is that he was not culpable in that respect. But he did sin against the ethics and sensibilities attaching to the highest judicial administrative post in the Republic, when he maintained intimate personal comradeships with men whose uncertain past and suspicious present were such that they had no business to be the office companions and roommates of the Attorney-General of the United States.

I know that you will expect me to speak of the distinguished son of Massachusetts who now occupies the White House. That he emerges from any association, direct or indirect, with "The Scandal of 1923," is, I am confident, unqualifiedly acknowledged by friend and foe alike. That he will be the Republican nominee for the presidency, I believe, is admitted even by that vivacious but futile gentleman from California, who is now tearing up the western turf in a vain quest for delegates. That Calvin Coolidge is the strongest asset—many Republicans think almost the only asset—his party possesses this year is declared and conceded on many hands.

But Mr. Coolidge's chances for election are, of course, by no means as certain as his nomination appears to be. The Democratic Party will wage upon him one of the fiercest fights in contemporary political history. It will leave no stone unturned to convince the country that Mr. Coolidge is at least morally responsible for the misdeeds and misgovernment which the Democrats allege against the Administration that has been in power for the past three years. The Democrats will contend that as Vice-President under Mr. Harding, as presiding officer of the Senate, and as an unofficial observer of Cabinet proceedings, it was Calvin Coolidge's duty to know what was happening in Washington; and that even if he did not know, he cannot claim immunity on the ground of ignorance. This unquestionably will be the Democratic strategy in the impending campaign: first, to battle on the issue of Republican misgovernment, and, secondly, to pillory Calvin Coolidge as an accessory thereto. Finally, it will be charged that the President was slow, infirm, and vacillating once corruption was revealed.

Mr. Coolidge's Great Qualities
As a professional scribe, I prefer writing history rather than prophecy. I will not skate upon the thin ice of prediction here today. But I will say this—that if the fates decree four years more of Calvin Coolidge, the Nation's destinies will be safe; safe, in the hands of a man who looks before he leaps; a man who measures his distance; a man who thinks more than he talks; a modest man; a man who, as events of the past 24 hours have proved, is determined to surround himself with advisers as trustworthy as himself. I believe the Democrats will nominate, to oppose Calvin Coolidge, a man of quality no less eminent. It is thus a cheering prospect that America confronts, viz., that its destinies in the era lying immediately ahead will rest in the hands of a President of cleanliness, courage and

CALIFORNIA
Everlasting Flowers
Can Be Grown Anywhere
Why not plant some in your garden for fall and winter bouquets? 1 packet, 15¢; 6 pkts., 80¢; 10 pkts., \$1.20. These collections produce beautiful bouquets. Also Dahlias Flowered Zinnias, etc. Prices on request. No catalog.
C. F. WILLIAMS, Seeds, 1613 Reid Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

Sale Today and Every Day Until April 15th
10:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. 2 to 5:30 p. m.
The Entire Stock of Jewelry, Diamonds, Silverware, etc.
the Property of
THEODORE B. STARR, Inc.
at the Roof Garden of the
RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL
Madison Avenue and 46th Street, New York
S. G. RAINS, Auctioneer

EXPERTS' FINDINGS DISTURB GERMANS

Reich Government's Attitude
Likely to Complicate the
Reparation Situation

By Special Cable
PARIS, April 3.—There is considerable concern as to how the ponderous document of the experts will be transmitted to the various capitals. What would be ideal would be its simultaneous release in New York, London and Paris. It was hoped to have the report sent over officially and delivered to the American newspapers in America. But the State Department apparently takes the view that it has nothing to do with the text and should not take responsibility for its reception and distribution to the United States newspapers. Efforts are still being made to induce Washington to handle the report, but it is now unlikely that there will be any change of opinion.

It will be remembered that the Government has always protested that it is not directly interested in the inquiry and has no real connection with the experts. For its information it will presumably rely on the full report being transmitted through newspaper agencies. On this side, therefore, since the report will choke the cables, it is hoped to get a release 24 hours after its actual issue in order to allow the wires to carry it.

But the Reparation Commission itself is opposed to such an arrangement. It is not certain that with the newspapers of a great number of countries keenly interested that the release arrangement will be respected everywhere. It is probable that there will be an early morning issue free for all.

In the meantime the accounts given by the press of the contents are substantially accurate, for portions at least of the report were circulated surreptitiously. It is understood that there were last-minute attempts to change the period of the moratorium to four years.

However the report will be issued there is still a belief that it will be presented Saturday. The experts have virtually finished their task, and are now merely revising the proofs. The chances are that the report will be referred to the interested governments.

Skepticism is shown as to whether Ramsay MacDonald and Raymond Poincaré will personally meet before the French elections. It would be well to realize that the presentation of a report will not be the end, but only the beginning. The negotiations are likely to be long and arduous. They will be complicated by the fact that the German Government is not entirely disposed to accept the findings and the industrialists are not disposed to renew their contracts for deliveries of coal. The present contracts expire April 15 and if the German Government refuse to continue the French Government will regard the situation as a return to passive resistance and apply new sanctions.

If, in consequence, there should be a fresh collapse of the mark it is obvious that the statistics of the experts would be wrong and the report vitiated. While maintaining proper hopes the difficulties will be appreciated.

BISMARCK'S GRANDSON MAKES HIS DEBUT

BERLIN, April 2 (AP)—Prince Otto von Bismarck, grandson of the Iron Chancellor, will sit among the German Nationalist deputies in the new Reichstag. The Prince, who is 27, has been living in retirement on the family estate at Friedrichsruh, near Hamburg. He made his political debut at the German Nationalist convention yesterday in Hamburg, where reactionary spokesmen introduced him as the "headliner" who is to lead the patriotic German youth into the Monarchist camp in the coming election.

"Prince von Bismarck has the floor," shouted the chairman, as he conducted the youth to the edge of the speakers' platform. The Prince bowed bashful acknowledgment while the 800 men and women composing the convention shouted tumultuous greeting.

"My heart is flowing over and I scarcely know how to thank you," he said. He pledged the "National Monarchy" to the old colors, which he asserted must again be raised to awaken the national consciousness of the German people. He hoped the German young people of today would respond to the political tocsin with the same enthusiasm as those of 1914 did to the call to arms, and said he was sure they would.

Spanish Dressing
Adds Zest to Meats, Fish, and Croquettes
Finely mince and cook in enough water to make a slice of carrot and a tablespoonful of parsley, a bit of bay leaf and onion. Combine this with a plain brown sauce and stir in a tablespoonful of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE
Given by
HAZEL PAGE EVERETT and GEORGE IRA EVERETT
MEZZO-SOPRANO and BARITONE
EDWARD HARRIS, Accompanist
Under personal management. For tickets write or phone 419 West 110th St., Cathedral 5500. Admission \$3.05 and \$1.10, including war tax.

RUMFORD HALL
50 East 41 St. (Bet. Madison & Park Ave.)
Sunday Aft., April 6, 1924, at 8:15 P. M.

THEODORE B. STARR, Inc.
at the Roof Garden of the
RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL
Madison Avenue and 46th Street, New York
S. G. RAINS, Auctioneer

OPINIONS IN GERMANY DIFFER REGARDING VALUE OF RAILWAYS

In Certain Quarters a Surplus of 500,000,000 Gold Marks
Yearly Is Believed Possible

BERLIN, March 17. (Special Correspondence)—There is a very strong divergence of opinion among economists here regarding the ability of the German railways to yield sufficient surplus earnings to guarantee interest and amortization on a foreign loan of any considerable proportions. Some economists dispute the ability of the rail lines to do this, while others believe it to be possible. Thus Dr. Karl Helfferich, one-time Minister of Finance, told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent here that he doubted whether the railways would yield more than 50 per cent of their pre-war surplus, while Dr. Hilferding, who held the portfolio of finance in the first Stresemann Cabinet, expressed strong confidence in a revival of the railways, although he refused to name any definite earning figure they were capable of showing.

On the other hand, an inquiry into the position of the railways, other observers here hold, would reveal that they could be made to yield a surplus of 500,000,000 gold marks a year provided certain conditions were met. This would enable them to pay 8 per cent interest on a 1 per cent amortization on a loan of 5,000,000,000 gold marks guaranteed by the entire state-owned railway system, the value of which is estimated today by German experts at 25,000,000,000 gold marks.

In Sound Condition
The federal railways of Germany appear to be in sound condition, and if well managed there should be nothing to prevent them earning their pre-war surplus of about 900,000,000 gold marks, provided freight rates were increased, the mark remained stable, German industry flourished and the railways of the Ruhr and the Rhineland, now operated by the Franco-Belgian Regie, were again united with the rest of the German rail system.

The pre-war debts of the railways, which amounted to approximately 16,000,000,000 gold marks, have been wiped out by the inflation of post-war years, and an increase in freight rates should compensate for loss of revenue from territories ceded to the allies after the war.

The working receipts of the railways last January were 231,400,000 gold marks and the working expenses 214,300,000 gold marks, thus leaving a surplus of about 17,000,000 gold marks. This was a big step forward in comparison with the preceding months. In December, 1923, the working receipts had decreased to 214,800,000, while working expenses had practically remained stationary, amounting to 213,700,000 gold marks, thus permitting a surplus of only 1,000,000,000 gold marks. Working receipts for last November were 199,800,000 gold marks, while working expenses were 208,000,000 gold marks, thus leaving a deficit of 8,200,000 gold marks.

Surplus Earnings Increase
The figures for months previous to last November are of little interest today, since they are shown in paper marks and because, beginning in November, the railways were made independent of the Reich, although they were still owned by the state, and complete reorganization of their administration was begun. The figures for February are not yet available, but it is generally believed they will show a further increase of surplus earnings. Of course, the figures for last January do not bear any comparison with the pre-war figures. For the financial year of 1913-14 the working receipts of the railways amounted to 2,992,000,000 gold marks and the working expenses to 2,097,000,000 gold marks, leaving a total surplus of 895,000,000 gold marks. Of this surplus, however, 441,000,000 gold marks were spent for

interest and amortization charges, thus leaving a net profit of 454,000,000 gold marks.

Debits of the Federal railways today amount to about 300,000,000 gold marks, which is a very low sum when compared with the pre-war debt. The railway authorities hope to rid the lines of this debt with the help of a loan of 400,000,000 gold marks. A further loan will be negotiated later on in order to provide money for a continuation of construction work which was suspended when the Reich withdrew its financial support last November.

Supporting Railway Hands
Ten million gold marks a month are now being spent for the support of 60,000 unemployed railway officials and other employees in the Ruhr district and the Rhineland who were not engaged by the Regie. These subsidies naturally will cease when the railways in these territories are returned to the Reich.

The increase in revenue and the decrease in expenditure shown in the statements for November, December and January are due to the very rigorous reduction in personnel to the reduction in the salaries of the remaining workers and to serious attempts to increase passenger and freight rates. Indeed, freight rates have been increased by 65 per cent and the number of employees has been reduced from 1,000,000 in 1922 to 750,000 today, which is exactly 10,000 more than was had in peace times. Today an ordinary railway worker with a wife and two children receives a salary of 100 gold marks a month, as compared with 170 gold marks before the war. Wages are so low at present that the Ministry of the Railways has decided to increase them by 15 per cent.

Strikes are practically unknown on the German railways. There is no law which permits retroactive salary increases. These were granted by the Government only during a short time when inflation was at its height and the mark lost in value almost hourly.

**WEMBLEY EXHIBITION
MUCH DISORGANIZED**
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 3.—The Wembley Exhibition is still much disorganized by the recent walkout. A further big meeting of strikers was held outside the gates this morning, but the majority of operatives are at work inside under police protection, and no further disturbance has occurred.

Interviewed by The Christian Science Monitor representative this morning, the exhibition authorities denied the report prevalent that they have been considering the postponement of the official opening date. This still stands for April 23. Therefore, whether a change may have to be made hereafter depends upon what occurs in the meanwhile.

REICH NATIONALISTS TEAR DOWN FLAG

Disorderly Scenes Occur in the
Streets of Berlin—Parade
Is Staged

By Special Cable
BERLIN, April 3.—For the first time since their formation the Nationalist organizations made a partly successful attempt to parade through the streets of Berlin yesterday, as a mark of respect of Willy Dreyer, who had been sentenced for sabotage in the Ruhr district by the French, and had passed on in a French prison. The square before the station was crowded with deputations from about 30 Nationalist organizations, carrying numerous black, white and red flags decorated with the anti-Semitic swastika cross, while many officers of the old imperial army wore their pre-war uniforms.

Fifty members of one of Hitler's fighting detachments in full uniform were also present.

Afterward the Nationalists tried to march toward the center of the city singing the Wacht am Rhein, cheering Ludendorff and Hitler and shouting, "Down with the Republic." Finally they got hold of the flag of the German Republic and tore it to pieces. The police had the greatest difficulty in dispersing them.

Hitherto the Nationalist organizations had kept off the streets of the capital, where also pre-war uniforms had not been seen since the assassination of Dr. Rathenau, when they were forbidden under the law for the protection of the republic. Thus Berlin is now about to become a second Munich, and the Reich a second Bavaria, where parading Nationalist organizations in pre-war uniforms long ago became common sights in the streets. The Government is now being severely attacked by the Republicans for not having interfered in the trial of Ludendorff and Hitler, which has greatly increased the courage of the Nationalists.

PRINCE TO SEE U. S. WEST COAST
TOKYO, March 13 (Special Correspondence)—Prince Takamatsu, the third son of the Emperor and Empress, who is to be graduated from the naval academy next month, is busily preparing for the trip he will make to the western coast of the United States with his classmates aboard the warship Asama and Iwate. The voyage will start in July, and is expected to cover four or five months. Prince Takamatsu came on the same status as all other graduates of the academy.

KOREAN GARRISONS TO REMAIN
TOKYO, March 13 (Special Correspondence)—Japanese garrisons along the South Manchuria Railway will not be withdrawn and the number of soldiers in Korea will be further reduced, the Department of War has decided. The unrest prevailing in both Manchuria and Korea is given as the reason.

When in Need of
Flowers
Buy of
Jimmie
The Florist
4 PARK ST., BOSTON

Fenway Stationery Shop
152 MASS. AVE. BOSTON
GREETING CARDS
BOOK MARKERS

Michaelis Furniture
Rugs and Home Accessories
1 WEST 34TH STREET NEW YORK
SERVES careful buyers by offering unusual savings without sacrificing quality, design or reasonable delivery. Thousands of friends gained during ten years of unvarying methods return and bring others, proving "He Profits Most Who Serves Best."

BUYING time is now. Please call when in New York. To give details is a pleasure.
OPEN SATURDAY AFTERNOON
SAVES AND SERVES

**Between Visits to
McCreery's
Use "Personal Service"**

ABSENCE from New York or inability to leave the services of this great store. Just write a few lines to Personal Service describing your needs and expert shoppers will make your selections for you. They will purchase either according to your instructions, or if you want suggestions, they will gladly send merchandise for your approval.

Many of our out-of-town patrons use this service constantly. You will find it a great convenience.

Address:
Miss Marion Hale,
Personal Service Department

James McCreery & Co.
5th Ave. NEW YORK 34th St.

CONTINUED STATE CENSUS ADVOCATED

Speakers Before Legislative Committee Tell of Value of Decennial Practice

Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth, today before the House Ways and Means Committee on the bill regarding the taking of the annual decennial state census, said that the recent opinion of the Supreme Court that "legal voters" in the Constitution means "registered voters," makes it unnecessary to have the usual enumeration of persons eligible to qualify as legal voters. Under this decision, all that will be necessary will be to get from the local authorities their certified lists of registered voters. At the same time, he asked the committee to permit the retention, in connection with his department, of the persons who have had charge of the recent state censuses, for they are employed in other work, especially in connection with elections, which makes them especially valuable.

In support of the continued operation of the state census practice next appeared the Rev. Edward Tallmadge Root, who said that as secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, he had found the facts in the state census of great working value. He said he had prepared a card for every city and town in the State, containing a tabulation of the standing of every religious denomination in each place. This is of incalculable service in laying out the work of the federation.

Chairman Shattuck asked him if he thought the statistics were worth the expense of \$50,000 which the state census involves. Mr. Root replied that, considering the population and wealth of the State and the importance of accurate statistical information in many ways, the value was worth all the cost. He told the committee that the figures of the Massachusetts census are decidedly more valuable than those of the national census.

Mrs. Allen Chamberlain, representing the Cosmopolitan Club, an organization made up of persons interested in the Liberty Loan clubs during the World War, favored retention of the census bureau. The information gathered by the bureau is of an extremely varied nature, she said, and is exceedingly helpful to welfare organizations who seek to help those of foreign birth and others whose interest in civic affairs is less than it should be. Mrs. Chamberlain said the work done by the personnel of the bureau is of the best and she thought the State would suffer were it to be discontinued.

John C. Gordon, in favor of the bureau, spoke along similar lines. The only opponent was Whitfield Tuck of Winchester. He thought the bureau was continued in existence only for the purpose of providing jobs.

CANADA UNINVOLVED OVER RATIFICATION OF LAUSANNE TREATY

OTTAWA, Ont., April 3 (Special).—As Canada had not been invited to send representatives to participate directly or indirectly in the Lausanne conference, the Government did not feel it necessary to recommend to Parliament the ratification of the peace treaty with Turkey, explained the Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon.

His attention had been called to the matter by an Associated Press dispatch from England referring to a discussion which took place in the British House of Commons yesterday on the second reading of the bill to ratify the treaty of peace with Turkey and other conventions that were signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923. The British Prime Minister was quoted as saying that Canada had agreed to do whatever the Imperial Government did in regard to the treaty, and had raised one or two constitutional points only as a "sort of safeguard."

Mr. King wished to explain Canada's true attitude in the matter. He read excerpts from correspondence he had had with the British Government showing that the latter had taken the stand that Canada had only to be kept fully advised of developments at the conference to insure her ratifying the treaty. Canada had made it clear that proceedings were not similar to those followed at Versailles in Washington, where it had been invited to participate and appoint a representative holding full powers from the King. That the procedure of previous conferences had not been followed was regarded as evidence that Canada had not been deemed to have had the same direct interest in the matter and therefore, the treaty not imposing obligations on Canada, it was unnecessary to submit it to Parliament for approval.

ALBANIA REQUESTS LEAGUE TO INQUIRE INTO JUGOSLAV RAID

By Cable from Monitor Bureau LONDON, April 3.—The Albanian Government has requested the League of Nations to call the attention of the Yugoslav Government to the alleged massacre by Yugoslav troops of Albanian women and children at Vetcherine, in the district of Kosovo, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns. The alleged massacre is presumably due to the strained relations between Yugoslavia and Albania, owing to the former's demand

Clark's 28th Anniversary Sale
45c Extra Quality Sliced Pineapple
Large Can Table Peaches, 35c, \$4.10 Doz.
Country Gentleman Corn, 20c, \$2.25 Doz.

CLARK BROS. & CO.
537 Forbes St. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Opposite Squirrel Hill P. O.

"EVERYTHING AT ONE PLACE"
MILANS FAVOR SHOP
COMPLETE LINE
FASHIONABLE GOODS
THIRD FLOOR, JENNINGS ARCADE
PITTSBURGH, PA.

for territory at present forming part of Northern Albania. As the Albanian request to the League merely asks the Council to draw the attention of the Yugoslav Government to this matter no special meeting of the League Council will be summoned as would have been the case had Albania appealed to the League to intervene under Article XI or XV of the League Covenant.

It is also possible to state that affairs in Montenegro will be brought up before the League in view of the murder near Nikitch of a Montenegrin major, Stepan Miorichkovich, and three members of his family, which is charged against Yugoslav gendarmes.

CHILD LABOR LAWS NEED WOMEN'S AID

Solid Support Urged for Proposed Constitutional Amendment

Responsibility for the passage of the proposed Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution of the United States at the present session of Congress, was placed upon the Nation's women by Grace Abbott, head of the children's bureau of the Department of Labor, addressing the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at the Copley-Plaza Hotel this morning. Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, chairman of the political department, announced that the bill had been reported out of committee and was now before the Senate. Miss Abbott spoke also to the executive council and state departments of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, meeting at the Hotel Vendome.

Miss Abbott said that the amendment was not a partisan measure. The idea had been approved by President Wilson, was proposed to Congress by President Harding, and was favored by President Coolidge. She pointed out that the bill did not interfere with state rights and was not prohibitory. It merely gave Congress the right to make laws regulating child labor, which it was supposed it had until certain protective legislation passed by Congress a few years ago was declared unconstitutional.

As things stand, Miss Abbott explained, no state is able entirely to protect its children, its industry or its citizens from the effects of child labor because of differing laws in other states. States having high standards, she argued, are hampered by those having low standards.

It is primarily woman's work to care for the child, Miss Abbott declared, and, therefore, the duty of women to protect their children, and the power it needs to pass such laws as are necessary to save children from hard or injurious labor and exploitation and to educate them to become intelligent and self-reliant citizens.

Mrs. E. D. Ellsworth, assistant director of Americanization for Somerville, conducted a lesson with a group of Greek and Italian women to show how the schools work to Americanize the foreign-born adult.

VANDERLIP TO QUIT ALL BUSINESS BOARDS

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Frank A. Vanderlip, retired New York banker, announced last night his intention of resigning from every business board on which he occupies a seat, because of the attitude of many of his New York business associates "towards the work I am doing in Washington."

This decision was made known when Mr. Vanderlip made public an exchange of letters with J. P. F. Sweeney, president of the Freeport-Texas Company of New York, in which his resignation as a member of that company's board was requested and given. Recently he requested on request as a director of the Continental Can Company, of Syracuse, N. Y., because of exceptions which a fellow director had taken to his statement concerning the sale of President Harding's newspaper.

MUSIC FOUNDATION PLANS WIDE SERVICE

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 1 (Special Correspondence).—Plans of the Buffalo Music Foundation, a memorial to Maj. Davis Smith, have been announced by the executive committee, comprising Roswell Park, chairman, Martin de Forest, Bradley Goodyear, and Nelson S. Taylor.

The program of the foundation contemplates bringing to Buffalo the finest musical talent obtainable. It will consist of presenting gifted young artists, who are just starting their careers and will further musical education and appreciation among children and students by providing concerts by the best orchestras and artists at a low admission.

That the procedure of previous conferences had not been followed was regarded as evidence that Canada had not been deemed to have had the same direct interest in the matter and therefore, the treaty not imposing obligations on Canada, it was unnecessary to submit it to Parliament for approval.

ALBANIA REQUESTS LEAGUE TO INQUIRE INTO JUGOSLAV RAID

By Cable from Monitor Bureau LONDON, April 3.—The Albanian Government has requested the League of Nations to call the attention of the Yugoslav Government to the alleged massacre by Yugoslav troops of Albanian women and children at Vetcherine, in the district of Kosovo, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns. The alleged massacre is presumably due to the strained relations between Yugoslavia and Albania, owing to the former's demand

Clark's 28th Anniversary Sale
45c Extra Quality Sliced Pineapple
Large Can Table Peaches, 35c, \$4.10 Doz.
Country Gentleman Corn, 20c, \$2.25 Doz.

CLARK BROS. & CO.
537 Forbes St. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Opposite Squirrel Hill P. O.

"EVERYTHING AT ONE PLACE"
MILANS FAVOR SHOP
COMPLETE LINE
FASHIONABLE GOODS
THIRD FLOOR, JENNINGS ARCADE
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ILLINOIS PRIMARY TO TEST RADICAL VIEWS OF FARMER

(Continued from Page 1)

representative of The Christian Science Monitor today:

Farmers down-state first interested themselves in Mr. Jenkins, then Senator Brookhart prevailed on him to run. State farm leaders as individuals are supporting him and the labor of the state has never been so united behind a candidate.

We recognize this is a Republican state and therefore that we must do our greatest work in the Republican primaries. Hence we are concentrating everything on Jenkins. Our members are supporting congressional and legislative candidates on both tickets, however, and we are officially and energetically supporting the endorsement of the State Federation of Labor for Kent E. Keller, Democrat, for Governor. We have an organization in 45 communities and in about half of the congressional districts have taken a pronounced position. I think the vote for Mr. Jenkins if honestly tabulated will be a revelation to the old line politicians.

When Hiram Johnson finishes his Illinois speaking tour he will have visited every congressional district in the State but two, Harold L. Ickes, his Illinois manager, told the writer. Mr. Ickes reports sentiment warm throughout the State and splendid audiences. However, the Coolidge headquarters in Chicago declare it found the President so strong in Illinois that no campaign was necessary and consequently it has refrained from doing anything outside of publicity work.

The reports of sentiment which the Coolidge workers say they think to be a decision that a campaign is unnecessary appear to be authentic, a survey reveals.

In Illinois the McAdoo boom faces the identical stone wall it hit at the San Francisco convention four years ago. The Illinois Democratic organization, headed by George E. Brennan, would not have him then. Certain observers say this attitude has not changed.

Mr. McAdoo appears very likely to get a handful, a small handful, but his chance of more is regarded as slight, it is stated in certain quarters here.

Kansas Democrats Indorse War Wealth Draft Program

HUTCHINSON, Kan., April 3 (Special).—Conscription of wealth as well as men in time of war was favored in resolutions adopted by the Democratic state convention here yesterday. The Kansas Democratic organization, headed by George E. Brennan, would not have him then. Certain observers say this attitude has not changed.

Mr. Davis is a strong advocate of the proposed United States constitutional amendment providing for conscription of the Nation's wealth in time of war, giving his views in an interview recently published in The Christian Science Monitor.

The conscription resolution as passed by the Democratic state convention, yesterday, follows: "We favor a constitutional amendment to provide that in the event of war the entire resources of the Nation, including both wealth and life, shall be conscripted in the defense of the Republic, and that it be made the duty of Congress to enact such laws on the recommendation of the President or otherwise as will give effect to such amendment."

HUTCHINSON, Kan., April 3.—The Kansas delegation will go to the National Democratic Convention supporting Gov. Jonathan M. Davis as first choice for the presidential nomination, but not bound to stick by him longer than the majority deems expedient.

Followers of William Gibbs McAdoo, who had been at odds with Davis' presidential backers, threw their support to the Governor at the state convention here yesterday on the favorite son endorsement bringing unanimity on this point. McAdoo leaders declared however, the Kansas voters would go for their candidate at New York after

FLORISTS and LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS and CONTRACTORS

A. W. SMITH CO.
Keenan Building Pittsburgh, Pa.

Oswald Werner & Sons Co.
Dyeing and Gleaning
Ladies' and Children's Dresses
Gentlemen's Clothing
Household Goods of Every Description
Tel. 6400 Hilland PITTSBURGH, PA.

New Spring Footwear for Women and Misses

Representative of the varied and voluminous display of swaggy Spring effects in fancy and conservative styles for the requirements of different modes of dress.

Beatrice
All Patent Calf Full Toe Sandal with web sole, low rubber heel, cut-out vamp and 1-strap at instep.
\$7.00

The HOVEN-HUFFMAN CO.
DAYTON, OHIO
INSURANCE ADVICE WITHOUT CHARGE
G. W. LLEWELLYN, Vice-President
Main 182 Callahan Building

"First with the Latest"
The Fla-Com
WOMEN'S MILLINERY AND NOVELTY SHOP
18 West Second Street DAYTON, O.

THE ROSENBAUM CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Governor Davis had been accorded the usual complimentary ballots. Joutet Shouse, chairman of the delegation, said it was well known that four-fifths of the delegates at the McAdoo caucus were chosen. He denied, however, there had been any agreement among the delegates except to fight for Governor Davis as long as he showed strength.

Mr. La Follette Shows Gains in Wisconsin Delegate Race

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 3 (P).—Democratic presidential delegate candidates pledged to Gov. A. E. Smith of New York carried Milwaukee over the W. G. McAdoo delegates list by 5293 votes, with but 21 precincts of the 242 city precincts missing.

In the state Governor Smith also was maintaining a comfortable lead in returns received today. Returns from 1161 precincts out of 2574 in Wisconsin for Republican delegates at large gave La Follette 154,323; Coolidge 69,342.

Daniel Hoan, Socialist, was re-elected Mayor of Milwaukee over David S. Rose in the nonpartisan election here, by a majority of 16,794, according to complete returns. The final count was Hoan 74,290 and Rose 57,496.

Two Delegates Selected

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., April 3.—Two Coolidge delegates were selected Tuesday for the Fourteenth Missouri Congressional District Republican convention. They were instructed to support Governor Hyde of Missouri for Vice-President.

ITALY INCREASES STRENGTH OF NAVY

Cruisers and Destroyers Under Construction—Naval Bases to Be Strongly Defended

By Special Cable

ROME, April 3.—The new naval program, prepared by Admiral Tullio di Revel, Minister of Marine, has been definitely approved by the new chief of the naval staff, Admiral Ducei and the board of admirals, and will soon receive practical application. For financial reasons, however, only part of this program will be now carried out, while in the coming three years the whole program, both of naval construction and the reorganization of the naval services which, according to the Tribune "will render Italy in a condition of complete security, also in the Tyrrhenian sea," will be entirely executed.

About a month ago the Premier, Benito Mussolini, in receiving the board of admirals, reminded the country that while Italy's land frontier made it secure from attack its vast coastline rendered necessary a powerful navy in order to defend it. The Tribune gives the following details of Italy's naval program. The fortress at Maddalena in Sardinia is to be dismantled, as it comes within the range of the guns at Bonifacio, South Corsica. The new naval base at Port Cagliari is to be strongly defended as well as the Sicilian coast, which has hitherto been completely neglected, and the necessity is now felt for naval bases where warships could repair.

As regards construction, the Tribune says that there are today under construction several cruisers of 10,000 tons each, whose speed will be greatly superior to any other cruiser in actual service. A number of destroyers are also under construction, while particular attention is being given to the increase of the flotilla used for attacking submarines.

Adjoining Entrance DAYTON, OHIO

Towne and Country
Shoppe
Millinery Importers, Costume
Jewelry and Novelties
206-207 KEITH BUILDING
DAYTON, OHIO
Lenore Zapoleon Kate M. Smith Mary Caldwell

Adler & Childs
DEPARTMENT STORE
20-26 E. THIRD ST., DAYTON, O.
New Vogue in
Millinery for Spring \$5

The Home Store
Third and Main Sts., DAYTON, O.

Yard Goods Sales
When you think of SILKS, WASH GOODS, LINENS or any kind of yard goods, THE HOME STORE! Following our usual April custom, we are offering the wanted yard goods at remarkable low prices.

Bramson's
HATS—FURNISHINGS
FOR MEN
21 W. FOURTH STREET
DAYTON, OHIO
"The Store for Men Who Care"

KODAKS
Developing Printing
Enlarging
DAYTON CAMERA SHOP
No. 1 Third St. Arcade, Dayton, O.

CONVENIENCE
Third and Main
Third and Howard 1119 W. Third
Xenia and Filmore 510 E. Fifth

CITY NATIONAL BANK
CITY TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK
DAYTON, OHIO

The HOVEN-HUFFMAN CO.
DAYTON, OHIO
INSURANCE ADVICE WITHOUT CHARGE
G. W. LLEWELLYN, Vice-President
Main 182 Callahan Building

"First with the Latest"
The Fla-Com
WOMEN'S MILLINERY AND NOVELTY SHOP
18 West Second Street DAYTON, O.

PRINTING BINDING
ENGRAVING
The QUALITY PRESS
131 East Third Street DAYTON, OHIO
Second Floor

PRINTING BINDING
ENGRAVING
The QUALITY PRESS
131 East Third Street DAYTON, OHIO
Second Floor

PRINTING BINDING
ENGRAVING
The QUALITY PRESS
131 East Third Street DAYTON, OHIO
Second Floor

SUBPOENA ISSUED FOR JOHN W. WEEKS

Investigators Demand Aircraft Papers "Rifled" From Desk of Legal Adviser

WASHINGTON, April 3 (P).—The Daugherty investigating committee pursued its aircraft inquiry into the War Department today with the result that John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, was subpoenaed to appear on the witness stand tomorrow morning.

The summons directed the Secretary to bring with him certain papers relating to aircraft frauds, rifled from the desk and brief cases of Thomas F. Lane, who was suspended from the air service a day or two ago after refusing to comply with a request of his superior officer that he "stay away" from the committee.

Mr. Lane, who was legal adviser to Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick, Chief of the Air Service, testified today that the advice against appearance before the committee was given him by Capt. W. F. Voland, who, he said, also took possession of his records in the aircraft cases.

Captain Voland followed him on the witness stand, and conceded that Mr. Lane had been advised by him not to go before the committee, and that certain "official records" in Mr. Lane's possession had been taken away and turned over to Mr. Weeks. He denied Mr. Lane's statement that the papers included private documents, and he insisted that Mr. Lane had been suspended, only because of absence from duty at the War Department, and because the special duties which led to his appointment had about been concluded.

Mr. Weeks, Captain Voland said, had instructed him to notify the committee that if it wished to get the papers it must subpoena the Secretary himself. That the committee did at once, directing him to be present at 10 a. m. tomorrow, when Captain Voland again is to take the stand to complete his testimony.

One of the reasons why the papers in Mr. Lane's possession were taken away from him, Captain Voland told the committee, was to "rush" two aircraft cases to the Department of Justice for action. Committee members pressed the witness with questions designed to couple the War Department's haste in these cases with the committee inquiry, but he insisted there was no connection.

Mr. Lane had described the missing records to the committee as relating to many aircraft cases on which he had worked. These cases, he said, included the Lincoln Motors case, the Standard Aircraft case, and the Bosch Magneto case, in all of which he charged that overpayments had been made by the Government. In the Lincoln case, he said, the Department of Justice made a settlement over the protest of the War Department and "bad" that when it was brought General Patrick and the other War Department representatives "walked out" of the conference.

POSTAL RATE RISE OFFERED AS MEANS TO HELP WORKERS

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, presented to President Coolidge yesterday a plan worked out by the Post Office Department.

Mr. New said that there are today under construction several cruisers of 10,000 tons each, whose speed will be greatly superior to any other cruiser in actual service. A number of destroyers are also under construction, while particular attention is being given to the increase of the flotilla used for attacking submarines.

Adjoining Entrance DAYTON, OHIO

Towne and Country
Shoppe
Millinery Importers, Costume
Jewelry and Novelties
206-207 KEITH BUILDING
DAYTON, OHIO
Lenore Zapoleon Kate M. Smith Mary Caldwell

Adler & Childs
DEPARTMENT STORE
20-26 E. THIRD ST., DAYTON, O.
New Vogue in
Millinery for Spring \$5

The Home Store
Third and Main Sts., DAYTON, O.

Yard Goods Sales
When you think of SILKS, WASH GOODS, LINENS or any kind of yard goods, THE HOME STORE! Following our usual April custom, we are offering the wanted yard goods at remarkable low prices.

Bramson's
HATS—FURNISHINGS
FOR MEN
21 W. FOURTH STREET
DAYTON, OHIO
"The Store for Men Who Care"

KODAKS
Developing Printing
Enlarging
DAYTON CAMERA SHOP
No. 1 Third St. Arcade, Dayton, O.

CONVENIENCE
Third and Main
Third and Howard 1119 W. Third
Xenia and Filmore 510 E. Fifth

CITY NATIONAL BANK
CITY TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK
DAYTON, OHIO

The HOVEN-HUFFMAN CO.
DAYTON, OHIO
INSURANCE ADVICE WITHOUT CHARGE
G. W. LLEWELLYN, Vice-President
Main 182 Callahan Building

"First with the Latest"
The Fla-Com
WOMEN'S MILLINERY AND NOVELTY SHOP
18 West Second Street DAYTON, O.

PRINTING BINDING
ENGRAVING
The QUALITY PRESS
131 East Third Street DAYTON, OHIO
Second Floor

PRINTING BINDING
ENGRAVING
The QUALITY PRESS
131 East Third Street DAYTON, OHIO
Second Floor

PRINTING BINDING
ENGRAVING
The QUALITY PRESS
131 East Third Street DAYTON, OHIO
Second Floor

ment for readjustment of salaries of postal workers, with provision for the increased expenditure to be met in part at least by advances in the postage rate on second and third class mail and in parcel post charges. The plan was submitted as an alternative to the Kelly bill for a flat increase in salaries amounting, according to Post Office Department estimates, to \$150,000,000 a year.

The plan was laid before the President at a conference attended by Mr. New and Gen. Herbert M. Lord, director of the Bureau of the Budget. The latter was directed by the President to study the plan to ascertain what portion of the salary readjustment expense would have to be borne out of the general funds of the Treasury and what part from the revenues.

The Postmaster-General did not disclose the annual cost of the readjustment or increase in postage charges on the three classes of mail. He announced that there was no suggestion that first-class mail rates be increased.

Enactment of some sort of postal employees' salary increase bill has been placed on the House program by Republican leaders and agreed to by the President, who, however, is opposed to a general increase.

KOBE TRIES TO RETAIN AMERICAN SILK TRADE

TOKYO, March 13 (Special Correspondence).—Kobe is making determined efforts to retain a large part of the silk business which was virtually monopolized by Yokohama prior to last September. As a result of the earthquake and fire, the silk business naturally went to Kobe at that time.

The difference in time between land and water shipment places Yokohama 12 hours closer to the United States, Japan's chief customer, than is Kobe. Because of the tremendous amount of capital tied up in silk shipments, every hour plays its part in the business. Merchants in Kobe are now establishing a silk conditioning house, while silk flature owners in that part of Japan have called a meeting to study ways and means of retaining the silk business at Kobe.

PHOENIX WOMEN CONDEMN SIGN

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 30 (Special Correspondence).—The Woman's Club of Phoenix, which is leading an effort toward general civic beautification, has passed resolutions against the erection of billboards on vacant lots, "as marred and detracting from the natural beauty of the city and the beauty created by landscape gardening." The City Planning Commission has been advised of the desire of the Woman's Club to assist in securing the removal and prohibition of billboards within the city limits.

Lakewood Good Housekeeping Shop

Electric Household Appliances
C. W. SMITH
14895 Detroit Avenue Lakewood 2640-W
LAKEWOOD, OHIO

Handy Window Shade Co.

MECKSTROTH BROS.
WINDOW SHADES
DRAPERIES CURTAIN RODS
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN
1230 Vine St. Phone Canal 672
CINCINNATI, OHIO

WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN AND WOMEN

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, presented to President Coolidge yesterday a plan worked out by the Post Office Department.

Mr. New said that there are today under construction several cruisers of 10,000 tons each, whose speed will be greatly superior to any other cruiser in actual service. A number of destroyers are also under construction, while particular attention is being given to the increase of the flotilla used for attacking submarines.

Adjoining Entrance DAYTON, OHIO

Towne and Country
Shoppe
Millinery Importers, Costume
Jewelry and Novelties
206-207 KEITH BUILDING
DAYTON, OHIO
Lenore Zapoleon Kate M. Smith Mary Caldwell

Adler & Childs
DEPARTMENT STORE
20-26 E. THIRD ST., DAYTON, O.
New Vogue in
Millinery for Spring \$5

The Home Store
Third and Main Sts., DAYTON, O.

Yard Goods Sales
When you think of SILKS, WASH GOODS, LINENS or any kind of yard goods, THE HOME STORE! Following our usual April custom, we are offering the wanted yard goods at remarkable low prices.

Bramson's
HATS—FURNISHINGS
FOR MEN
21 W. FOURTH STREET
DAYTON, OHIO
"The Store for Men Who Care"

KODAKS
Developing Printing
Enlarging
DAYTON CAMERA SHOP
No. 1 Third St. Arcade, Dayton, O.

CONVENIENCE
Third and Main
Third and Howard 1119 W. Third
Xenia and Filmore 510 E. Fifth

CITY NATIONAL BANK
CITY TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK
DAYTON, OHIO

The HOVEN-HUFFMAN CO.
DAYTON, OHIO
INSURANCE ADVICE WITHOUT CHARGE
G. W. LLEWELLYN, Vice-President
Main 182 Callahan Building

"First with the Latest"
The Fla-Com
WOMEN'S MILLINERY AND NOVELTY SHOP
18 West Second Street DAYTON, O.

PRINTING BINDING
ENGRAVING
The QUALITY PRESS
131 East Third Street DAYTON, OHIO
Second Floor

PRINTING BINDING
ENGRAVING
The QUALITY PRESS
131 East Third Street DAYTON, OHIO
Second Floor

PRINTING BINDING
ENGRAVING
The QUALITY PRESS
131 East Third Street DAYTON, OHIO
Second Floor

Real Estate Deal of 1761 Revealed

Philadelphia Plot Bought for \$3608 Has \$300,000 Price Now

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—A real estate transaction in 1761, involving a property in Market Street, then known as High Street, for a consideration of \$3608, was revealed today with the filing of the original deed to perfect continuity of title, that the plot might be sold for \$300,000.

The notations, made in the days of George III., read, in part: "February 10, 1761. From Susanna Medcalf to Thomas Wharton. Received by Thomas Wharton to James Barch.

COLORADO FAVORS CHILD LABOR LAW

Discovery That 6000 to 8000 Would-Be Pupils Work "in the Beets," Responsible

DENVER, Colo., March 28 (Special Correspondence).—With the discovery that between 6000 and 8000 children of school age are employed annually in the beet fields of Colorado, sentiment favorable to the enactment of a child labor amendment to the Constitution of the United States appears to be crystallizing, especially in the southern part of the State.

The big sugar companies disclaim responsibility for the condition, and in most instances discount reports regarding retardation of child education due to beet field labor. Nevertheless, it is charged that hundreds of families are brought into the State by these companies, for supplying emergency beet field labor; and that children of tender age, often under 10 years, may be found in the beet fields in both the spring "thinning" and the autumn "topping" seasons.

The care of beet field acreage, from planting to harvesting, usually is let by contract. The male head of a family may agree to care for 15 or 20 acres of beets, depending upon the size of his family. About May 10 the family drops everything else—including school, to attend to the "thinning," which may last till June.

Large Acreage This Year

Colorado will have a 250,000 sugar beet acreage this year, according to the sugar companies. The increase is due to the high price of sugar, shrinking of wheat acreage and unusually excellent soil conditions. Irrigation facilities are better than for many years, in the beet districts. Reservoirs are full, and the mountains are white with snow, which means plenty of water.

In view of this the child labor problem may be more acute. That thousands of Mexicans will be imported is held to be a foregone conclusion. Three nationalities contribute mostly to the ranks of the beet laborers: Mexicans, Germans and Russians, or German-Russians.

The German-Russians are not transients. Thousands have settled in the beet districts in late years. The children are said to be educationally retarded, most of them, from two to three years, some longer. Mexican children are frequently retarded from five to six years or more. It is not uncommon for Mexicans to decline to send their children to school at all, while in the beet districts.

Colorado law provides for compulsory attendance of children of school age; but local autonomy is said to be responsible for closing down schools in many beet-raising districts, for long periods. When it becomes necessary to "save the crop," school attendance becomes secondary. This is regarded largely responsible for retardation of child education, so far as Colorado is concerned. In the strictly agricultural communities devoted to beet raising, great gaps occur in the ranks of the children, who may inevitably be found in the fields.

That child labor in the beet fields is wrong is acknowledged by both growers and sugar beet company officials; but both unite in the query, how is it to be corrected?

The German-Russian element among the beet laborers is becoming less of an educational problem. In Windsor, Colo., the community is made up chiefly of these people. They have one of the best school systems in the State. The retardation problem is chiefly applicable to the Mexican beet laborers' children. And it is well known that many of these families come directly from Mexico, under the contract system, to be returned there, presumably as soon as the beet sugar harvest is over.

Constitutional Amendment Urged

A rift to some of the sod-house homes of these families is a disheartening experience. Many of the sod houses have been in existence for more than half a century, having been constructed by the early pioneers who came west to seek their fortunes. They are worse than shacks. These are occupied chiefly by the transient Mexican families.

The enactment of a constitutional amendment, it is felt, "would force an entire reorganization of the sugar beet raising and manufacturing system, since it necessarily would end the transient labor plan now in effect, and substitute therefor one which would bring into the State a more settled class of people for the industry."

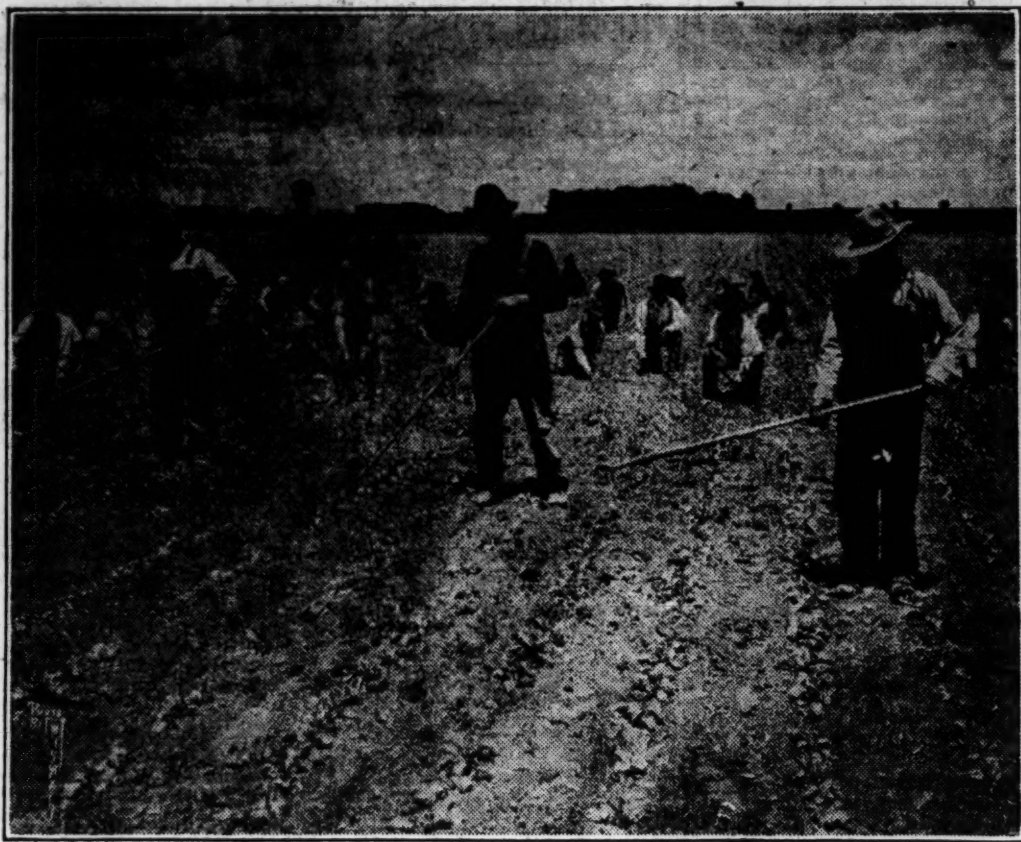
The sugar companies deny that the rates they pay beet growers have anything to do with the child labor problem. It is pointed out that approximately \$1,000,000 was paid out by one company alone, recently, to growers as additional compensation under the sliding contract scale. The growers were allowed to share in the rise of sugar prices in the year intervening between the harvesting of the crop and the sale of the product.

These rates, it is declared—and the claim is backed up by documentary evidence—usually are fixed by the growers themselves. The growers are not partial to the suggestion that greater compensation be allowed beet laborers, probably because of the apprehension that their profits would be curtailed thereby. The child labor menace, therefore, is placed by some authorities largely upon the growers.

A federal constitutional amendment would take from the resident growers the power of local autonomy in the regulation of school affairs, since there would no longer exist any profitable reason for closing schools in the beet thinning and topping seasons. There would be a temporary disarrangement of the beet raising system; but it is felt that readjustment would be only a matter of time.

Have you renewed your subscription to The Christian Science Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue.

Thousands of Colorado Children Miss School to Work in Beet Fields



Photograph Shows Would-Be Grammar School Pupils Helping in the Fields During the Spring "Thinning" Season. Long Hours Are the Rule in the Race to "Save the Crop."

HEARINGS ARE LIKELY ON TELEPHONE RATES

Before the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities takes action on the petition of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company for permission to raise rate schedules for private switchboards and long distance telephone service, it is said at the State House today that public hearings will probably be held on the proposition. The commissioners of the department said that a petition signed by 39 or more interested subscribers or by any municipality affected would automatically result in the holding of public hearings and delay in taking action on the petition of the telephone company. The telephone company sets forth in its petition that it needs more revenue irrespective of the strike costs of 1923. Authority to revise upward four divisions of its rate schedule is asked, namely: increase in rates for various lines privately used in lieu of regular service; restoration of toll call rates in effect prior to 1919 which were higher than now and a three-minute talking period instead of five; increase in "appointment" and "messenger" toll calls; and the application to private branch exchange switchboards rates more nearly proportioned to costs.

STEAMSHIP OWNERS HONOR MR. DOLLAR

Capt. Robert Dollar of San Francisco, president of the Dollar Steamship Lines, which recently opened an office in Boston to conduct the local business of the company, necessitated by the inauguration of the round-the-world passenger and freight service, has been appointed a member of the executive committee of the American Steamship Owners' Association. It was learned here today. Captain Dollar is president of the Pacific American Steamship Association, a similar organization on the Pacific. Appointment of Captain Dollar, was made to fill the vacancy caused by resignation of P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine Company, who notified the American Steamship Owners' Association, to be returned there, presumably as soon as the beet sugar harvest is over.

ANOTHER RAILWAY LINK IS ABANDONED

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 3 (Special).—Another New England electric railway has been put out of business by the automobile in the discontinuance yesterday of the road connecting Ports-

FOREST RESEARCH COUNCIL ORGANIZES

AMHERST, Mass., April 3.—W. R. Brown, president of the New Hampshire Timberland Owners' Association of Berlin, N. H., was elected chairman of the Northeastern Forest Research Council at its organization meeting here today. Other officers elected are: Secretary, H. T. Dana, director of the New England Forest Experiment Station at Amherst; third member of the executive committee, R. T. Fisher, director of the Harvard forest at Petersham.

SECRETARIAL SCHOOL HONORS AWARDED

Madeline Nason of Bar Harbor, Me., is valedictorian and Vera Ambrose of Lynn is salutatorian of the senior class at the College of Secretarial Science, Boston University college for women, according to the announcement of Dean T. Lawrence Davis at the college assembly held yesterday.

The senior class of the college voted recently to have the two members of the class whose standing for the four years has been highest, give the valedictory and salutatory addresses in June.

ELEVATED BILL ADVANCED

In the House of Representatives of Massachusetts yesterday the bill permitting the state trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company to issue bonds to the amount of \$2,252,427 in excess of their legal authority to buy additional rolling stock and improve several of the subway stations, was passed to a third reading by a roll call vote of 113 to 84, following a two-hour debate.

WORK TO BE PROVIDED

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 3 (Special).—To provide work for men temporarily out of employment, the Lawrence Gas Company has informed Mayor Walter T. Rochefort that immediate action will be taken of plans for construction work which will give employment to about 75 men probably the latter part of the month.

The Wm. Hengerer Co.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

French Kid Gloves, \$1.85

The approaching spring season demands new gloves to complete the spring ensemble. French kid gloves, wrist length, 2-clasp, with embroidered Paris Point backs. In mode, beaver, beige, black, white, and black and white combinations.

NEW HAVEN ROAD CALLED EFFICIENT

Vice-President of Line Defends Management and Operation of the System

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 3 (Special).—The efficiency of the management and operation of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad was defended against criticisms made by James J. Storrow, by A. P. Russell, vice-president, before the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce & Exchange Club, in this city today.

Mr. Russell took up in turn the various points on which the efficiency of a railroad can be judged. Regarding "car miles per day," in respect to which 17 miles per day is considered a good average, the New Haven, he said, now averages for all cars 16.12 miles, while with the exclusion of bad order and stored cars in excess of 4 per cent, the figure is 19.5 miles. The chairman of the car service section of the American Railway Association recently declared, he said, that the car handling record of the New Haven is one of the best in the country.

Regarding charges that the line has excessive "bad order cars" or cars out of repair, Mr. Russell said the number is 7000, or 17 per cent of the total cars on the line. He added:

"It is a fact that if all of these 7000 cars were repaired and ready for immediate service a great majority of them would remain in storage for lack of opportunity to get them into productive service."

Mr. Russell declared New Haven freight cars are more efficient than they have been before. The "gross ton miles" handled for January were 23.1 per cent higher than January, 1922, and 31.8 per cent higher than January, 1923. Regarding passenger service, Mr. Russell asserted lateness of trains is being eliminated. In February 89.3 per cent of all passenger trains were on time, he said, the best record since 1918. Fuel consumption in February, 1924, was reduced by \$267,000 under the cost of fuel burned in February, 1923.

In conclusion, Mr. Russell said Maine potatoes go to New York, via Albany, instead of over New Haven tracks, not because of the New Haven's inefficiency, but because the New York Central has the only available terminal facilities in the downtown west side part of the city near the produce warehouses and markets. The New Haven is not losing the Brooklyn shoe traffic to trucks, as has been charged, he said. This is proved in the fact that 85 per cent of all shoes shipped from Brooklyn west and southwest are moved forward daily by the "shoe train," re-established after the war. The Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Russell added, has publicly gone on record to the effect that it has no complaint with the rail service it receives.

SERVICE OF CAMP FIRE GIRLS TO LOCAL COMMUNITIES CITED

Advantages of Preventive Over Corrective Education Pointed Out at Convention in Plea for Support

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 3 (Special).—Service of Camp Fire Girls to communities and the support which communities in turn are giving the organization were subjects today of Camp Fire guardians and executives in national convention here. Camp Fire service was cited as an example of true citizenship.

"It is an encouraging trend in American civil life that communities are beginning to see the importance of spending money for preventive education as well as delinquent education and charities," said Ruth A. Brown, Seattle executive. She added:

"Such awakened communities are, in many cases, not only supporting executives for constructive work with boys and girls, but also for field work done for the young people in urban centers. The long record of the Camp Fire girls, and a glimpse at the girls now following the program, should be proof enough to all communities that such preventive work pays, both in money and in increased community welfare."

It is true that communities now supporting Camp Fire Girls and Boy Scouts must carry the expense of both corrective and preventive education in this period of transition. But these communities are able to see that the need for corrective education will grow less as the present generation of girls and boys become citizens. All girls may become Camp Fire Girls if the communities will make it possible by finding and training leaders.

Miss Edith M. Kemphorne, national field secretary, told of the kinds of service Camp Fire Girls have been giving. She said:

The service has been of two kinds,

that which comes from the heart, like celebrating birthdays of old people in old people's homes, darning socks or caring for babies of poor and busy mothers; and patriotic and citizenship service, such as taking charge of patriotic celebrations and community Christmas events or aiding other community programs.

The last annual report shows that 100 per cent of Camp Fire Girls have given service of the first kind. In some places whole families are taken care of by Camp Fire groups; children are given needed summer vacations at camps. In one city Camp Fire Girls gave a birthday party each month at the Old People's Home.

Co-operation, with the needlework guild, in growing and thousands of articles of clothing made by Camp Fire Girls have been given the guild for distribution. In Des Moines the girls made 1500 articles last year. In several cities the girls have built community fireplaces.

Modern youth was defended at a previous session by Dr. E. H. Lindley, chancellor of the University of Kansas. He said:

It is customary for every generation to praise the mothers and criticize the daughters. Camp Fire guardians and executives are leaders who have faith in the modern girl. It is organizations of this character that are preparing the leaders a democracy must have for its existence. Survival of the species and not survival of the fittest is the modern order. Universal leaders are of the past. In the future social life leaders of groups will dominate.

The convention ends tomorrow night. From Saturday to Monday guardians and executives will hold training sessions at Camp Wildwood, Kan., near here.

"KAYSER"

Fabric Gloves

\$1.50 and \$1.75

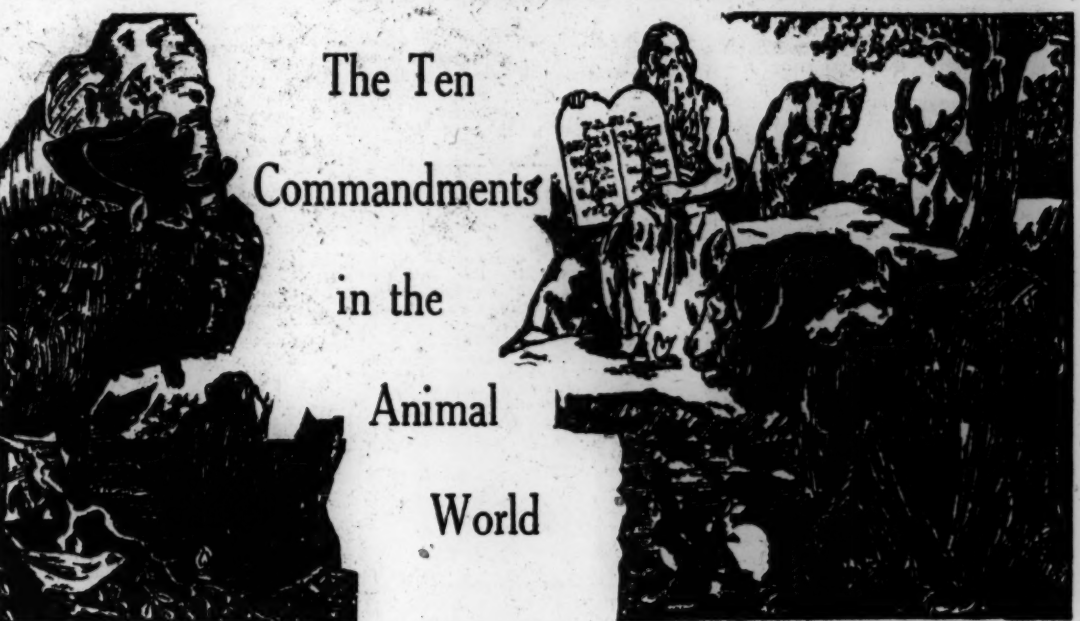
CHAMOISETTE Gauntlet Gloves in novelty styles for women and girls.

Embroidered-cuff style, in gray, pongee and beaver—\$1.75.

Applied-cuff style, in larlet, mode and gray—\$1.75.

Tucked-cuff style in French gray and larlet—\$1.50.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co. BUFFALO NEW YORK



The Ten Commandments in the Animal World

Here is "the shrewdest and most arresting wild-animal book ever written." Offered as a unique supplement to Ernest Thompson Seton's remarkable revelations of the lives of wild creatures. The "Ten Commandments in the Animal World," a cloth-bound book, will be presented as a gift from the publishers to every outdoor enthusiast who answers this advertisement and becomes a customer for the beautiful six-volume set, comprising:

The Outline of Wild Animal Life and Woodcraft

NO living man is better qualified to deal with this amazingly interesting theme than Ernest Thompson Seton. He is an authority on woodcraft and animal lore. The style and charm of his writing, the variety and drollness of the illustrations from the author's own sketch-book and camera, the rich forest-green covers stamped with unique wild-animal designs, constitute a set of books and will appeal to every lover of the woods and wilds. In fact, the demand for these books is growing as they become better known; and customers go out of their way to express their delight in this unique publishing enterprise. Here are books that hold the thrill of the forest—

carrying you back to vacation-land, where you breathe the pine-scented air and hear the swish of green trees—as you enjoy the stirring true stories of wild creatures and the Great Outdoors.

THE BELOVED AUTHOR

Seton is universally beloved because he has the unusual gift of doing three things at once: he entertains with his drolleries of speech and sketch; he diverts with his power to catch the romance and drama of outdoor life; he instructs, for he is internationally known as a great Naturalist. He is as keen an analyst of the phenomena of Nature as was Thoreau, and much more human in his estimates of them. His stories of natural history are classics in style and thought.

1457

Illustrations from the author's own sketch-book and camera.

Does the bear know by instinct that it is wrong for him to steal from his brother bear? Is the growl of a dog with a bone really a warning to other dogs to respect the command, "Thou shalt not covet"? Do you know that a pack of timber-wolves has been known to punish the wolf-sentinel who repeatedly gave "false witness" about approaching danger? Are the seven great "Thou-shalt-nots" and the three great "Thou-shalts" known and observed by squirrels as well as elephants—by bees as well as birds?

This unusual offer will be withdrawn as soon as the special edition of "The Ten Commandments in the Animal World" is exhausted. Don't delay a day and make sure of one of the gift copies that have been set aside for readers of The Christian Science Monitor. We haven't nearly enough to go around, so you should be among the first and send us your request to inspect the set.

Doubleday, Page & Co.

Dept. S-754
Garden City, New York

This Book FREE

Please send me the free book "The Ten Commandments in the Animal World," and for examination the six volume set of Seton's works. I will return them within five days at your expense, otherwise I will remit \$1.00 within that time and \$2.00 a month for \$5.00. "The Ten Commandments in the Animal World" becomes my property without cost the moment I decide to own the book.

Name.....
Address.....
City.....State.....

STORE YOUR FURS

Where YOU Know

FIRE-PROOF
BURGLAR-PROOF
MOTH-PROOF
HEAT-PROOF

They'll Be Safe

Eliminate the risk and worry of keeping your furs around the home in warm weather.

SAFETY AT A TRIFLING COST
3% of the valuation of your furs.

We accept furs for storage from all parts of the country. Consigned to us, they are thoroughly examined, cleaned, insured and stored where you know they'll be SAFE. Our Fur Storage Safes are as secure, modern and complete as human skill can make them.

Citizens Safe Deposit Co.

Executive Offices: Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

Repairing

We pay express and insurance

COLORADO FAVORS CHILD LABOR LAW

Discovery That 6000 to 8000 Would-Be Pupils Work "in the Beets," Responsible

DENVER, Colo., March 28 (Special Correspondence)—With the discovery that between 6000 and 8000 children of school age are employed annually in the beet fields of Colorado, sentiment favorable to the enactment of a child labor amendment to the Constitution of the United States appears to be crystallizing, especially in the southern part of the State.

The big sugar companies disclaim responsibility for the condition, and in most instances discount reports regarding retardation of child education due to beet field labor. Nevertheless, it is charged that hundreds of families are brought into the State by these companies, for supplying emergency beet field labor; and that children of tender age, often under 10 years, may be found in the beet fields in both the spring "thinning" and the autumn "topping" seasons.

The care of beet field acreage, from planting to harvesting, usually is let by contract. The male head of a family may agree to care for 15 or 20 acres of beets, depending upon the size of the family. About May 10 the family drops everything else—including school, to attend to the "thinning," which may last till June.

Large Acreage This Year

Colorado will have a 250,000 sugar beet acreage this year, according to the sugar companies. The increase is due to the high price of sugar, shrinking of wheat acreage and unusually excellent soil conditions. Irrigation facilities are better than for many years, in the beet districts. Reservoirs are full, and the mountains are white with snow, which means plenty of water.

In view of this the child labor problem may be more acute. That thousands of Mexicans will be imported is held to be a foregone conclusion. Three nationalities contribute mostly to the ranks of the beet laborers: Mexicans, Germans and Russians, or German-Russians.

The German-Russians are not transients. Thousands have settled in the beet districts in late years. The children are said to be educationally retarded, most of them, from two to three years, some longer. Mexican children are frequently retarded from five to six years or more. It is not uncommon for Mexicans to decline to send their children to school at all, while in the beet districts.

Compulsory education for compulsory attendance of children of school age, and the autonomy, is said to be responsible for closing down schools in many beet-raising districts, for long periods. When it becomes necessary to "save the crop," school attendance becomes secondary. This is regarded largely responsible for retardation of child education, so far as Colorado is concerned. In the strictly agricultural communities devoted to beet raising, great gaps occur in the ranks of the children, who may, inevitably be found in the fields.

That child labor in the beet fields is wrong is acknowledged by both growers and sugar beet company officials; but both unite in the query, how is it to be corrected?

The German-Russian element among the beet laborers is becoming less of an educational problem. In Windsor, Colo., the community is made up of many of these people. They have one of the best school systems in the State. The retardation problem is chiefly applicable to the Mexican beet laborers' children. And it is well known that many of these families come directly from Mexico, under the contract system, to be returned there, presumably, as soon as the best sugar harvest is over.

Constitutional Amendment Urged

A bill to some of the sod-house homes of these families is a disheartening experience. Many of the sod houses have been in existence for more than half a century, having been constructed by the early pioneers who came west to seek their fortunes. They are worse than shacks. These are occupied chiefly by the transient Mexican families.

The enactment of a constitutional amendment, it is felt, would force an entire reorganization of the sugar beet raising and manufacturing system. Since it necessarily would end the transient labor plan now in effect, and substitute therefor one which would bring into the State a more settled class of people for the industry.

The sugar companies deny that the rates they pay beet growers have anything to do with the child labor problem. It is pointed out that approximately \$1,000,000 was paid out by one company alone, recently, to growers as additional compensation under the sliding contract scale. The growers were allowed to share in the rise of sugar prices in the year intervening between the harvesting of the crop and the sale of the product.

These rates, it is declared—and the claim is backed up by documentary evidence—usually are fixed by the growers themselves. The growers are not partial to the suggestion that greater compensation be allowed beet laborers, probably because of the apprehension that their profits would be curtailed thereby. The child labor menace, therefore, is placed by some authorities largely upon the growers.

A federal constitutional amendment would take from the resident growers the power of local affairs, since there would no longer exist any profitable reason for closing schools in the beet thinning and topping seasons. There would be a temporary disarrangement of the beet raising system; but it is felt that readjustment would be only a matter of time.

Have you renewed your subscription to The Christian Science Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue.

Thousands of Colorado Children Miss School to Work in Beet Fields



Photograph Shows Would-Be Grammar School Pupils Helping in the Fields During the Spring "Thinning" Season. Long Hours Are the Rule in the Race to "Save the Crop."

HEARINGS ARE LIKELY ON TELEPHONE RATES

Before the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities takes action on the petition of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company for permission to raise rates schedules for private switchboards and long distance telephone service, it is said at the State House today that public hearings will probably be held on the proposition.

The commissioners of the department said that a petition signed by 20 or more interested subscribers or by any municipality affected would automatically result in the holding of public hearings and delay in taking action on the petition of the telephone company. The telephone company sets forth in its petition that it needs more revenue irrespective of the strike costs of 1923. Authority to revise upward four divisions of its rate schedule is asked, namely: increase in rates for various lines privately used in lieu of regular service; restoration of toll call rates in effect prior to 1919 which were higher than now and a three-minute talking period instead of five; increase in "appointment" and "messenger" toll calls and the application to private branch exchange switchboards, rates more nearly proportioned to costs.

STEAMSHIP OWNERS HONOR MR. DOLLAR

Capt. Robert Dollar of San Francisco, president of the Dollar Steamship Lines, which recently opened an office in Boston to conduct the local business of the company, necessitated by the inauguration of the round-the-world passenger and freight service, has been appointed a member of the executive committee of the American Steamship Owners' Association. It was learned here today, Captain Dollar is president of the Pacific American Steamship Association, a similar organization on the Pacific.

Appointment of Captain Dollar, was made to fill the vacancy caused by resignation of P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine Company, who notified the American Steamship Owners' Association that he would be unable to serve because of frequent absence from New York. He is now in Europe.

ANOTHER RAILWAY LINK IS ABANDONED

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 3 (Special)—Another New England electric railway has been put out of business by the automobile in the discontinuance yesterday of the road connecting Ports-

mouth, N. H., and Portland, Me., and serving especially the communities of Wells, Old Orchard, Ogunquit and Cape Porpoise. This link has been operated for years by the York Utilities Company. Residents of the communities affected are hoping that in the summer time at least, there will be substitute transportation facilities by motor buses but no arrangements for such service have as yet been made. The principal business done on this railroad was in the summer when tourists going from Massachusetts and New Hampshire to the Maine beaches used the line.

Last spring the railway between York, Me., and Portsmouth and Dover, N. H., was abandoned. It is claimed that there has been no operating profit on these abandoned lines for some time.

SECRETARIAL SCHOOL HONORS AWARDED

Madeline Nason of Bar Harbor, Me., is valedictorian and Vera Ambrose of Lynn is salutatorian of the senior class at the College of Secretarial Science, Boston University college for women, according to the announcement of Dean T. Lawrence Davis at the college assembly held yesterday.

The senior class of the college voted recently to have the two members of the class whose standing for the four years has been highest give the valedictory and salutatory addresses in June.

ELEVATED BILL ADVANCED
In the House of Representatives of Massachusetts yesterday the bill permitting the state trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company to issue bonds to the amount of \$2,252,427 in excess of their legal authority to buy additional rolling stock and improve several of the subway stations, was passed to a third reading by a roll call vote of 113 to 84, following a two-hour debate.

FOREST RESEARCH COUNCIL ORGANIZES

AMHERST, Mass., April 3—W. R. Brown, president of the New Hampshire Timberland Owners' Association of Berlin, N. H., was elected chairman of the Northeastern Forest Research Council at its organization meeting here today. Other officers elected are: Secretary, H. T. Dana, director of the New England Forest Experiment Station at Amherst; third member of the executive committee, R. T. Fisher, director of the Harvard forest at Petersham.

The council was called at the instance of Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, to act in an advisory capacity to the Forest Service experiment station and other forest research agencies. The opening session was devoted to a presentation of present activities and plans. Prof. James W. Toumey of the Yale School of Forestry was unable to be present.

GARDEN EXHIBIT AT ATHENAEUM

There will be an exhibition through the spring at the Boston Athenaeum a collection of large photographs, illustrating the garden settings of Italian villas, such as gates, balustrades, steps, vases, etc. There will also be a collection of recent books on gardening for the interest of those who are looking forward to work in their own gardens. Visitors may obtain admission cards at the desk.

WORK TO BE PROVIDED

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 3 (Special)—To provide work for men temporarily out of employment, the Lawrence Gas Company has informed Mayor, Walter T. Rochefort that immediate action will be taken of plans for construction work which will give employment to about 75 men probably the latter part of the month.

The Wm. Hengerer Co.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

French Kid Gloves, \$1.85

The approaching spring season demands new gloves to complete the spring ensemble. French kid gloves, wrist length, 2-clasp, with embroidered Paris Point backs. In mode, beaver, beige, black, white, and black and white combinations.

NEW HAVEN ROAD CALLED EFFICIENT

Vice-President of Line Defends Management and Operation of the System

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 3 (Special)—The efficiency of the management and operation of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad was defended against criticisms made by James J. Storrow, by A. P. Russell, vice-president, before the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce & Exchange Club, in this city today.

Mr. Russell took up in turn the various points on which the efficiency of a railroad can be judged. Regarding "car miles per day," in respect to which 17 miles per day is considered a good average, the New Haven, he said, now averages for all cars 16.12 miles, while with the exclusion of bad order and stored cars in excess of 4 per cent, the figure is 19.5 miles. The chairman of the car service section of the American Railway Association recently declared, he said, that the car handling record of the New Haven is one of the best in the country.

Regarding charges that the line has excessive "bad order cars" or cars out of repair, Mr. Russell said the number is 7000, or 17 per cent of the total cars on the line. He added: "It is a fact that if all of these 7000 cars were repaired and ready for immediate service a great majority of them would remain in storage for lack of opportunity to get them into productive service."

Mr. Russell declared New Haven freight cars are more efficient than they have been before. The "gross ton miles" handled for January were 23.1 per cent higher than January, 1922, and 31.9 per cent higher than January, 1923. Regarding passenger service, Mr. Russell asserted lateness of trains is being eliminated. In February 89.3 per cent of all passenger trains were on time, he said, the best record since 1918. Fuel consumption in February, 1924, was reduced by \$267,000 under the cost of fuel burned in February, 1923.

In conclusion, Mr. Russell said Maine potatoes go to New York, via Albany, instead of over New Haven tracks, not because of the New Haven's inefficiency, but because the New York Central has the only available terminal facilities in the downtown west side part of the city near the produce warehouses and markets. The New Haven is not losing the Brooklyn shoe traffic to trucks, as has been charged, he said. This is proved in the fact that 95 per cent of all shoes shipped from Brooklyn west and southwest are moved forward daily by the "shoe train," re-established after the war. The Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Russell added, has publicly gone on record to the effect that it has no complaint with the rail service it receives.

SERVICE OF CAMP FIRE GIRLS TO LOCAL COMMUNITIES CITED

Advantages of Preventive Over Corrective Education Pointed Out at Convention in Plea for Support

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 3 (Special)—Service of Camp Fire Girls to communities and the support which communities in turn are giving the organization were subjects today of Camp Fire guardians and executives in national convention here. Camp Fire service was cited as an example of true citizenship.

"It is an encouraging trend in American civil life that communities are beginning to see the importance of spending money for preventive education as well as delinquent education and charities," said Ruth A. Brown, Seattle executive. She added: "Such awakened communities are, in many cases, not only supporting executives for constructive work with boys and girls, but also for field work done for the young people in urban centers. The long record of the Camp Fire girls, and a glimpse at the girls now following the program, should be proof enough to all communities that such preventive work pays, both in money and in increased community welfare."

It is true that communities now supporting Camp Fire Girls and Boy Scouts must bear the expense of both corrective and preventive education in this period of transition. But these communities are able to see that the need for corrective education will grow less as the present generation of girls and boys become citizens. All girls may become Camp Fire Girls if the communities will make it possible by finding and training leaders.

Miss Edith M. Kempthorne, national field secretary, told of the kinds of service Camp Fire Girls have been giving. She said:

The service has been of two kinds,

that which comes from the heart, like celebrating birthdays of old people in old people's homes, darning socks or caring for babies of poor and busy mothers; and patriotic and citizenship service, such as taking charge of patriotic celebrations and community Christmas events or aiding other community programs.

The last annual report shows that 100 per cent of Camp Fire Girls have given service of the first kind. In some places whole families are taken care of by Camp Fire groups; children are given needed summer vacations at camps. In one city Camp Fire Girls gave a birthday party each month at the Old People's Home.

Co-operation, with the needlework guild, is growing, and thousands of articles of clothing made by Camp Fire Girls have been given the guild for distribution. In Des Moines the girls made 1500 articles last year. In several cities the girls have built community fireplaces.

Modern youth was defended at a previous session by Dr. E. H. Lindley, chancellor of the University of Kansas. He said:

It is customary for every generation to praise the mothers and criticize the daughters. Camp Fire guardians and executives are leaders who have faith in the modern girl. It is organizations of this character that are preparing the leaders a democracy must have for its existence. Survival of the species and not survival of the fittest is the modern order. Universal leaders are of the past. In the future social life leaders of groups will dominate.

The convention ends tomorrow night. From Saturday to Monday guardians and executives will hold training sessions at Camp Wildwood, Kan., near here.

"KAYSER"

Fabric Gloves

\$1.50 and \$1.75

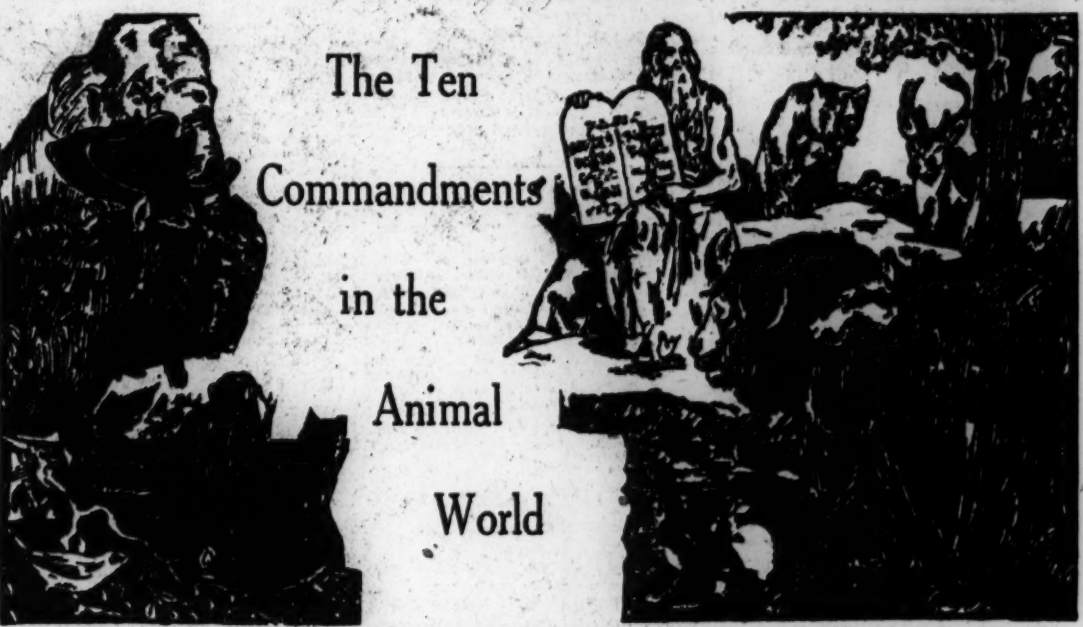
CHAMOISETTE Gauntlet Gloves in novelty styles for women and girls.

Embroidered-cuff style, in gray, pongee and beaver—\$1.75.

Appliqued-cuff style, in lariat, mode and gray—\$1.75.

Tucked-cuff style in French gray and lariat—\$1.50.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co. BUFFALO, N. Y.



The Ten Commandments in the Animal World

Here is "the shrewdest and most arresting wild-animal book ever written." Offered as a unique supplement to Ernest Thompson Seton's remarkable revelations of the lives of wild creatures. The "Ten Commandments in the Animal World," a cloth-bound book, will be presented as a gift from the publishers to every outdoor enthusiast who answers this advertisement and becomes a customer for the beautiful six-volume set, comprising:

The Outline of Wild Animal Life and Woodcraft

NO living man is better qualified to deal with this amazingly interesting theme than Ernest Thompson Seton. He is an authority on woodcraft and animal lore. The style and charm of his writing, the variety and drollness of the illustrations from the author's own sketch-book and camera, the rich forest-green covers stamped with unique wild-animal designs, constitute a set of books that will appeal to every lover of the woods and wilds. In fact, the demand for these books is growing as they become better known; and customers go out of their way to express their delight in this unique publishing enterprise. Here are books that hold the thrill of the forest—

carrying you back to vacation-land, where you breathe the pine-scented air and hear the swish of green trees—as you enjoy the stirring true stories of wild creatures and the Great Outdoors.

THE BELOVED AUTHOR

Seton is universally beloved because he has the unusual gift of doing three things at once: he entertains with his drolleries of speech and sketch; he diverts with his power to catch the romance and drama of outdoor life; he instructs, for he is internationally known as a great Naturalist. He is as keen an analyst of the phenomena of Nature as was Thoreau, and much more human in his estimates of them. His stories of natural history are classics in style and thought.

1457

Illustrations from the author's own sketch-book and camera.

DOES the bear know by instinct that it is wrong for him to steal from his brother bear? Is the growl of a dog with a bone really a warning to other dogs to respect the command, "You shall not covet"? Do you know that a pack of timber-wolves has been known to punish the wolf-squid who repeatedly gave "false witness" about approaching danger? Are the seven great "Thou-shalt-nots" and the three great "Thou-shalts" known and observed by squirrels as well as elephants—by bees as well as birds?

This unusual offer will be withdrawn as soon as the special edition of "The Ten Commandments in the Animal World" is exhausted. Don't delay a day and make sure of one of the gift copies that have been set aside for readers of The Christian Science Monitor. We haven't nearly enough to go around, so you should be among the first and send us your request to inspect the set.

Doubleday, Page & Co.

Dept. S-754
Garden City, New York

This Book FREE

Please send me the free book "The Ten Commandments in the Animal World," and for examination the six volume set of the same works. I will return them within five days at your expense, otherwise I will remit \$1.00 within that time and \$2.00 a month for five months. "The Ten Commandments in the Animal World" becomes my property without cost the moment I decide to own the books.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

STORE YOUR FURS

Where YOU Know

They'll Be Safe

FIRE-PROOF
BURGLAR-PROOF
MOTH-PROOF
HEAT-PROOF

Mail!

Citizens Safe Deposit Co.
Buffalo, N. Y.

Please send me further particulars about your complete Fur Storage Service.

Name.....

Address.....

Eliminate the risk and worry of keeping your furs around the home in warm weather.

SAFETY AT A TRIFLING COST
3% of the valuation of your furs.

We accept furs for storage from all parts of the country. Consigned to us, they are thoroughly examined, cleaned, insured and stored where you know they'll be SAFE.

Our Fur Storage Safes are as secure, modern and complete as human skill can make them.

Citizens Safe Deposit Co.

Executive Offices: Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

Repairing

We pay express and insurance

LOW PAY IN SOUTH CITED BY J. J. DAVIS

Skilled Labor, Therefore, Stays
in North, Taking Edge Off
Competition, He Says

"Southern competition with New England cotton mills is not so serious as it has been represented, because the living and labor conditions in the southern states are less satisfactory than in the north, and hence skilled labor is not so strongly attracted," declared James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Davis was in Boston yesterday to make an address at the luncheon of the Boston Rotary Club. He continued:

Before leaving Washington I looked up from official statistics the record in the case of skilled New England workers who leave home plants to seek work in the south. It shows that 50 per cent of such workers, exclusive of foremen, eventually return from the south to the place from which they started. This, I believe, is due to the same lower standards of pay in the south which New England manufacturers point to in declaring that cotton goods can be produced more cheaply there than in the north. Undoubtedly wages are cheaper in the south. But the answer to such a situation is not to lower wages in the north. It is to introduce child labor in Massachusetts such as exists in certain southern cotton mills.

Child Labor Ban Urged
New England has one commodity which the south has not, and from the official figure which I quoted, the south is evidently not attracting labor to any great extent by low wages. That is, skilled labor.

The child labor amendment to the Constitution, now before Congress, has a particular importance for New England. The existence of child workers in parts of the country competing with New England for business makes wages in New England, and is an unfair handicap.

Mr. Davis expressed strong approval of the new measure, which comes, he says, after many unsuccessful efforts to bring the same result without an amendment to the Constitution. Mr. Davis does not see an "industrial decline" ahead of Massachusetts or its sister states. On the contrary, the state-wide survey of industries in Massachusetts made by the Associated Industries shows that in Massachusetts business men have put into operation 3,776,000 more square feet of floor space this year than last.

Speaking on immigration, which was his subject before the Rotary Club, the Secretary of Labor stressed the following two points:

Surplus of Workers Cited

1. In the present overdeveloped and inflated state of many national key industries, for example the coal industry, with a surplus army of 200,000 men, the steel industry with machine capacity to produce a year's supply of goods in eight months, and the shoe and other industries in the same condition, why should America allow an uninterrupted flow of immigrants into the country to increase the inflation? The unrestricted influx of newcomers would only add to unemployment, Mr. Davis said, and to the crowding of industrial life already existing.

2. If immigration restrictions are to be imposed, it is unfair to shut out immigrants "by the front door, while leaving the back door open." Mr. Davis explained that no quota exists at present for Canada and Mexico, and that while the United States is turning back, under present statutes, thousands of families of industrious Danish farmers, it is allowing all the Mexican peons who can read English to cross the southern border. "The whole Mexican nation could come in," Mr. Davis added, "if it could prove its ability to read English."

Mr. Davis warmly approves immigration on a carefully restrictive basis, with the selection at European ports, rather than at Ellis Island. At present only a small proportion of those coming in are prepared to do manual labor. Inspection of the hands of 600 men admitted at Ellis Island, Mr. Davis explained, showed only 20 who had, or ever had had, callouses. By proper selection, he concluded, the type of worker who is wanted can be admitted.

MUSIC

Florence Levy

Florence Judith Levy, pianist, gave a recital last night in Jordan Hall. This was Miss Levy's debut in recital, although she appeared last month as soloist in the Grieg concert with the people's symphony orchestra. Her program last night is worthy of quotation as it might well serve as a model to all young pianists who are desirous of winning their way with the public. It ran: Prelude and Fugue in E minor, Mendelssohn; Sonata in C major, Scarlatti; Gavotte and Gigue from the Fifth French Suite, Bach; "Reflets dans l'eau," "Clair de Lune," and "Jardins sous la pluie," Debussy; Nocturne, Chopin; and "Pastoral" and "Country Gardens," Grieg.

Here was music well suited to the talents of the young artist and thoroughly pianistic music at that. Transcriptions of Bach and the "Waldstein" and "Appassionata" sonatas of Beethoven were absent, as were Schumann's "Carnival" and a Liszt Rhapsody. They were not missed nor did Miss Levy thereby suffer from the lack of a proper vehicle for the display of her talents. It was particularly interesting to hear the pieces of Bach and Scarlatti, and their proximity to those of Debussy was a happily chosen one.

Balloon Type Tires

No wheel change.

United Tire and Wheel Co.
1925 East Larned Street
Edgewood 2430 DETROIT, MICH.

Corsets—Lingerie—Hosiery
MILTON
1609 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Yet for all the seeming unconvictionality of this program it was made up, with the exception of the two pieces by Percy Grainger, of familiar music; but familiar music so cleverly contrived that it gave all the effect of novelty.

APPLE GROWERS OF MAINE MEET

Orchards and Live-Stock Discussed at Orono

ORONO, Me., April 3 (Special).—Orchards and live stock were the subjects of today's sessions in the Farmers' Week conference at the University of Maine. Meetings were held by the Maine Live Stock Breeders' Association and the Maine Pomological Society.

Sheep raising was the topic of an address by C. H. Crawford, sheep specialist, and various phases of marketing milk were taken up by W. F. Davis, of Orono, assistant manager of the New England Milk Producers' Association. M. D. Jones, farm management specialist, discussed the relation of live stock to the farm income. Other phases of raising live stock were discussed by H. M. Tucker of the Maine Department of Agriculture; Dr. J. A. Ness of Auburn, Dr. K. J. Seukle of Jefferson and J. H. Howes of Charleston.

President M. D. Stanley of Pittsfield presided at the meeting of the Maine State Pomological Society and there were addresses for the most part concerned with apple growing by Prof. H. P. Sweetser, Dr. Karl Sax and A. K. Gardner of the University, George A. Yeaton, state horticulturist; Prof. G. F. Potter of New Hampshire University, Prof. Arthur Keell of the Nova Scotia Experiment Station, and C. M. White, chief of the division of markets, Maine Department of Agriculture.

Rutillus Alden was elected to the Maine Agricultural Hall of Fame by the Maine Federation of Agricultural Associations on Wednesday.

Mr. Alden was born in Turner, but spent most of his life in Winthrop. He was long prominent in the grange activities of the State, was a trustee of the Kennebec Agricultural Society, and was instrumental in establishing the first two creameries in Maine.

The federation re-elected both president and vice-president, John W. Leland of East Sanguenville and W. H. Conant of Buckfield. A. L. T. Cummings of Portland, secretary of the state chamber of commerce, was elected secretary and treasurer, and the following executive committee was chosen: F. P. Washburn of Augusta, W. H. Hutton of Portland, L. F. McIntire of Waterford, and E. B. Lord of Lebanon.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Emma L. Ort, Columbus, O.; William H. Cummings, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Caroline J. Hamilton, Columbus, O.; Mrs. Jessie L. Spitzley, Detroit, Mich.; Miss Mary E. Walker, Nantucket, Mass.; Mrs. Minnie Doty, Omaha, Neb.; Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Corbett, Okoboji, Ia.; Mrs. E. H. Whitson, Hollywood, Fla.; Mrs. Albert J. Heath, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Albert J. Heath, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary F. Richardson, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. S. Nason, Bar Harbor, Me.; Mrs. Frances W. Brada, Hollywood, Cal.; Mrs. Charles E. Campbell, Hollywood, Cal.; Mrs. Elfrida Kindermann, New York City.

S. Hyland, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. E. Schumacher, New York City.

PATRIOTS' DAY CELEBRATIONS

Because Patriots' Day, Saturday, April 19, falls on the day before Easter and public celebrations might curtail the usual rush of "Easter" retail store business, in many cities of Massachusetts celebrations are to be held on Monday, April 21. The Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce announces that in 24 cities stores will close on Monday while in 19, including Boston, Brockton, New Bedford, Lowell, and Worcester, it has been decided that Patriots' Day should be observed as a legal holiday on April 19.

JAPANESE NAVY BEING SCRAPPED
TOKYO, March 16 (Special Correspondence).—The Japanese cruiser Hizen is to serve as a target for Japanese naval gunnery practice next July, according to an official announcement, thus bringing about the scrapping of one more Japanese naval fighting unit.

Hall's Hair Shop

Nestle Lanol Permanent Waving
Bobbed Hair—Entire Head.....\$15.00
Long Hair—Entire Head.....20.00
Long Hair—Half Head.....12.00
We Teach Men Permanent Waving
Suite 210 Capital Theatre Bldg. Main 1730
1609 Broadway Ave. Detroit

DETROIT CREAMERY
Velvet Brand
Ice Cream
DETROIT, MICH.

GOYARD
GOLD STRIPE
The Famous "Run-proof" Hose, \$2.50
D.J. Healy smrs
DETROIT

LEGAL PROTECTION FOR PEOPLE URGED

Senator Hennessey Would Extend
Duties of State Attorney-
General's Office

"Problem after problem in which the Massachusetts public is interested deeply and financially have been heard before the various legislative committees this year at the State House and also before the commissioners of the Department of Public Utilities, and practically without exception the people have had no competent or properly equipped representatives to appear especially in their interests," remarked a state senator in a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The statement of William I. Hennessey, state senator, was made before the Department of Public Utilities commissioners, when the matter of the petition of the Nantasket Steamboat Company for permission to raise its charges for monthly tickets was being considered and when the Boston lawyer and senator remarked that in just such cases as this the public interests should be looked after by the Attorney-General.

That the Attorney-General of Massachusetts should use his department to appear for the people when public service corporations or other interests depending upon public patronage and existing by means of franchise ask for changes in the rates of compensation for the services they render, Mr. Hennessey insisted would be a just part of the duties of that office.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the State House, Mr. Hennessey said:

Chapter 12, Section 3, of the General Laws relating to the duties of the Attorney-General of Massachusetts provides that this official shall appear for the Commonwealth in suits and proceedings before courts or any other tribunal when called to do so by either branch thereof.

Commonwealth means people of the Commonwealth. The State is the sum aggregate of the citizens therein and they are certainly "interested" within the meaning of the statute in any hearing which has to do with the raising or proposed raising of rates of charges for whatever service any public service corporation renders.

This matter of the proposed increase of fares to Nantasket Beach does not affect any particular city or town, otherwise they would be permitted by statute to employ counsel.

The Department of Public Utilities has the prudence and foresight when transacting its affairs to engage experts and legal counsel—the experts being men who have been highly trained in the special enterprise or activity being considered, while the legal men are skilled in the preparation of just such cases as are involved.

On the other hand, the citizens who defray the expenses to maintain this very department, and who pay the salaries of commissioners, clerks, investigators and trained experts and lawyers of experience in the department, are not organized and engaged, as a rule, no experts or counsel, depending upon the hazard of chance and opportunity.

The Attorney-General's duties should be so interpreted that he shall in all such cases appear for the common weal or Commonwealth, which, as I have said, is the people. In just such cases as this or upon the attempt on the part of the railroads to raise the prices for their commutation tickets.

The Attorney-General has the facilities, and it is his duty under the statutes, as I see it, to safeguard and protect the interests of the citizens who compose the Commonwealth.

SHOE ARBITER

DEFINES "CREW"

Important Finding Made Under
Haverhill Agreement

HAVERHILL, Mass., April 3 (Special).—Edwin Newdick, neutral arbitrator in Haverhill's shoe industry, made an important decision yesterday in defining the status of a shop crew under the present working agreement. The case involved the stitching room of the Hartman Shoe Company but is

HIMELHOCH'S

Woodward thru to Washington.

DETROIT

The new "Safety-Strip" Hosiery! Runs cannot pass. Have you seen them?

1610 Broadway
Next to Capitol Theatre

SHIRTS TO MEASURE

3 for \$15.00—

and up

Imported
Madras

1610 Broadway
Next to Capitol Theatre

Rudolph's Hair Store

Permanent Waving Marcel Waving

Shampooing

Main 4218 Cherry 772

DETROIT, MICH.

Library Park Hotel

Restaurant

Cor. Library Ave. & Gratiot, Detroit

Call 53-20

Please try our popular priced

Dining Room

Bernice

151 Grand River Ave. East

Between Woodward and

Broadway, Detroit

NEWNESS

in

HATS

applicable to any factory where similar conditions exist.

The case involved employees' who were laid off before Jan. 1, 1924, when the present working agreement became effective. The layoff occurred just prior to moving into a new factory. When manufacturing operations were started up in the new factory some operatives formerly employed were not re-employed, or not re-employed on the same kind of work.

The manufacturers' association contended that no association factory is to be regarded as having any crew under the present agreement until employment had actually been given under it. In other words, the association held that none of its members were bound to re-employ on Jan. 1, 1924, any of the same operatives in its employ Dec. 31, 1923, or the last day of operation in 1923.

Mr. Newdick rejected the contention and ruled that the regular crew when the factory last operated prior to Jan. 1, 1924, was its regular crew on Jan. 1 and entitled to come under the provisions of the present working agreement unless membership in the crew had since been forfeited or abandoned. The decision is considered one of the most important that has been given by the arbitrator.

ENGLISH WRITER TO GIVE LECTURE

Bertrand Russell Will Speak at
Ford Hall April 9

Bertrand Russell, publicist, essayist, and scientist, arrived in New York, March 30, for a limited American lecture tour. Mr. Russell will make his first appearance in Boston, at Ford Hall, Wednesday, April 9, at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Community Church and the League for Democratic Control. His subject will be "Science and Civilization." Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard University will preside.

Mr. Russell is connected by birth with one of the great houses of England and is known throughout the world for his contributions to mathematics, philosophy and social science. He was a lecturer and sometime Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, from which he graduated. He is heir to the present Earl Russell. Mr. Russell is well known in American scientific circles, especially by his philosophical lectures here. He was a special professor of philosophy at Harvard in 1914.

In 1920-21 he served as professor in the Peking Government University. It was while in this latter position that his articles on the political, social and economic future of China and the Orient attracted wide attention. Mr. Russell is a prolific writer and his articles appear constantly in leading magazines. Many of his books have been translated into foreign tongues.

PASTOR'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED

A life-size oil painting of the Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad, pastor of the Park Street Congregational Church, Boston, for the past 18 years, was unveiled last night at the church. The portrait is the work of Edmund S. Tarbell and the gift of 600 members of the congregation to the church. Lemuel A. Murlin, president of Boston University, spoke at the unveiling ceremony.

SMART CLOTHES

E. J. Hickey Co.

ADJOINING THE STABLE

1533-1535 WASHINGTON BLVD.

DETROIT'S HOME OF EXCLUSIVE TOGS

FOR MEN AND BOYS

TIRES

DEALERS IN STANDARD MAKES

TIRE COVERS

Makers of Well-Fitting Tire Covers

Howe Tire & Cover Co.

4754 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Durable Family

Laundry Co.

Damp Wash Flat Work Rough Dry

Reck bundle separately washed.

Lincoln 1768 8112 North, near Parker Ave.

DETROIT

Everything for the

Business Man or Woman

THE RENOVATION BUREAU CO.

Stationers, Engravers, Office Furniture, Printers

Woodward at Congress Cherry 4700, Detroit

IN DETROIT

SEND

FETTER'S FLOWERS

39 E. Adams Street Phone Main 1265

7625 Woodward Ave. Phone Empire 2688

Big Cash Returns From

MAIL ORDER ADVERTISING

Because of twenty years of careful study

and successful practice in the handling

of mail order advertising, the members

of this organization are equipped to give

an exceptional service to mail order

advertisers.

Let us analyze your proposition, and

make a recommendation without cost to

you.

Mail order accounts solicited anywhere

in the U. S.

WHIPPLE & BLACK, Inc.

Successful Advertising

420 Free Press Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

PIANOLA

Player-Pianos

VICTROLAS

and Records

Everything in the Realm of Music

Convenient Terms. Service You'll Like.

Grinnell Bros.

40 STORES—HEADQUARTERS

1816-41 WOODWARD AVE.

DETROIT

INCREASE IN TAX RETURN FORECAST

New Hampshire Revenue From
New Law Expected to Exceed
Former Tax System

CONCORD, N. H., April 3 (Special).—Although complete returns on the results of the new state income tax in New Hampshire are not available, it is given out that the state tax commission is confident that the tax will prove successful as a producer of revenue in excess of that obtained from the former tax on the principal amount of bonds, notes and money at interest.

The commission has announced a further postponement of the final date for filing returns. The law fixes the date at March 15, the same as for federal income tax returns. On account of the novelty of the state tax, the commission allowed a first postponement until April 1, and has now authorized a second postponement until April 15.

It is understood that already the tax returns from the city of Manchester aggregate a taxable amount in excess of the \$1,125,000 obtained last year under the old law. The law requires all persons receiving income from interest or dividends to file a return, regardless of the amount of the income. The tax will be levied, however, only upon income in excess of \$200 a year, so that the receipt of income not over that amount file a return but pay no tax.

Taxes will not be actually collected, it is announced, until about October, when bills will be made out and sent from the State House to all taxpayers and payments will be made to the state treasurer, who will later distribute the money among the cities and towns where the taxpayers reside.

The new law does tax New Hampshire state bonds and the bonds of all the cities, all the towns, all the counties, all the precincts, school districts, etc. This is a new departure, not only for New Hampshire, but for the country.

The new law does not tax wages or salaries or "earned income," as it is generally known. The new law does tax practically all "unearned income" with the exception of bonds and notes issued before it was passed last May and with the exception of "unearned income" taxed in other ways, such as insurance and deposits in savings banks of the northern New England states.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL LECTURES

Harvard Theological School will devote the half-week of April 22, 23 and 24 to receiving distinguished visitors, who will speak as follows: L. P. Jacks,

FIELD HARDWARE CO.

General Hardware, Paints and Oils

Yacht and Factory Supplies

WM. G. KRETZSCHMAR

Formerly The Patterson Store

6201-4533 Jefferson Ave. E. Phone Edg. 1872

DETROIT

Ernst Kern Company

DETROIT

ANNOUNCING A Complete

Showing of the 1924 Styles and

Patterns of Quaker Craft Curtains

in Our Drapery Department, 7th

Floor.

The Rollins Co.

FURS-FROCKS-COATS

Stroh Building 36 Adams West Detroit

NEW SPRING

SHIRTS

Very smart in coloring

and patterns.

A. E. Grimshaw Co.

A SHOP FOR GENTLEMEN

34 W. GRAND RIVER AVENUE

DETROIT, MICH.

Quality

Footwear

For Men, Women and Children

TYFES

Woodward and Adams, Detroit

"America's Finest Fur

Salon"

Is Now Showing Furdon's Finest

CHOKERS, JAQUETTES,

FOXES

mau

INC.

FURRIERS

BRIDGING HARBOR TO TAKE SIX YEARS

Sydney's New Structure Will Have Effect of Opening Up All the North Shore District

SYDNEY, New South Wales, March 1 (Special Correspondence)—The fate of the North Shore Bridge was decided by the tender of Messrs. Dorman, Long & Co. of Middlesbrough, Eng., being accepted. It provides that 50,000 tons of fabricated metal work will be used, all of which will be manufactured in the State of New South Wales.

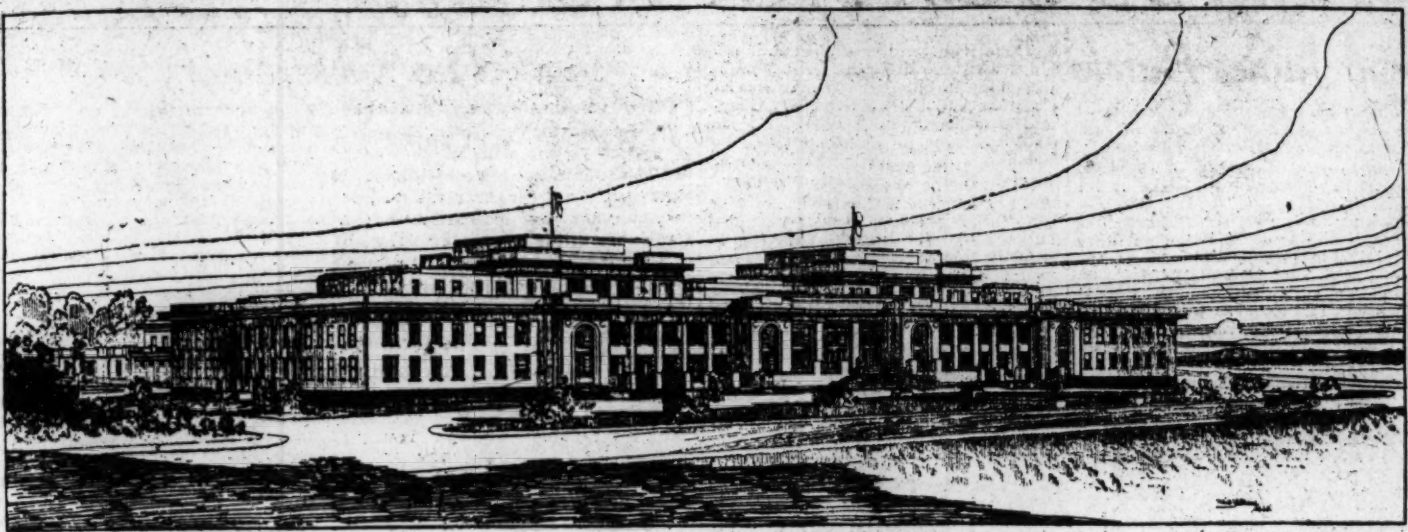
Messrs. Dorman, Long & Co. intend to erect additional large workshops for the bridge contract. The firm has at present extensive businesses and workshops in Sydney and Melbourne, and upon the completion of the work it is intended to concentrate the plant for further works in Australia.

The contractors are sanguine that the bridge can be built in six years, and that, indeed, there will be no difficulty whatever in completing the structure in that time, providing it is not faced with unforeseen circumstances and conditions.

The cost of constructing the bridge is to be borne partly by the railway commissioners and partly by the City of Sydney and the shires and municipalities of the North Shore. Two-thirds of the capital cost is to be debited to the railway commissioners, and one-third is to be paid out of the proceeds of a rate of a halfpenny in the pound imposed for the year 1923, as from Jan. 1, and for all subsequent years, on the unimproved value of all land which is within the City of Sydney and is situate under the Sydney Corporation Act, and on all land which is within the area of the municipalities of Manly, Mosman, Lane Cove, North Sydney, Willoughby, the shires of Warringah and Kuring-gai, and a specified portion of the shire of Hornsby.

The money raised by the rate is to be applied in payment of (1) interest on a rate to be determined by the Governor of so much of one-third part of the cost as shall not have already been advanced from such money, (2) the cost of maintenance and lighting of the main bridge, (3) the cost of the maintenance and lighting of the roadways and footways of the main bridge, and (4) one-third of the cost

New Structure to House the Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia



Provisional Houses of Parliament at Canberra

The Buildings Are Styled "Provisional" as It Is Believed Unlikely They Will Be Adequate for National Business Half a Century Hence, When They Will Probably Be Superseded by More Modern Erections

of the maintenance of the main bridge, exclusive of the railway tracks. Any balance after making these payments is to be applied in payment of one-third of the capital cost of the work.

The cost of the maintenance of the railway approaches to the bridge and of the maintenance of the railway tracks, together with two-thirds of the cost of maintenance of the main bridge, other than the cost of the maintenance and lighting of the roadway and footway on such bridge, is to be paid by the Railway Commissioners.

BRITAIN NOT TO CUT CRUISER PROGRAM

LONDON, April 2 (AP)—England will not cut down her cruiser program, already announced, although Australia proposes to lay down two new cruisers, Charles G. Ammon, parliamentary secretary for the Admiralty, told a questioner in the House of Commons today.

He added that any decision of the Commonwealth Government to build new cruisers would be taken into account by the Cabinet committee set up to consider the Cabinet's policy on navy requirements during the next 10 years with regard to the replacement of units other than capital ships.

CANBERRA HOUSE FOUNDATION DONE

Parliament House Is Described as of a Temporary Character

MELBOURNE, Victoria, March 1 (Special Correspondence)—Within the next few weeks the Commonwealth Works and Railways Department will call tenders for the construction of the new provisional Parliament House at Canberra. So that the next Parliament might meet at the national capital, the Government decided to proceed with the preparation of the site on Camp Hill by day labor before the plans were forward enough to enable tenders to be called. In this way construction work has been in progress for several months. The foundations have been completed, and the brick work begun.

The lower structure having taken shape, the contract to be let shortly will provide for the erection of the main group of buildings. Officially these buildings are designed to have a life of 50 years, by the end of which time it is considered that the needs of the Nation will render it imperative to construct much larger buildings than it is possible to do at present on the ground of expense.

Still, though the Parliament House is described as "provisional" it will be built on substantial lines, and if necessary it will be possible to retain it in use for a much longer period than the half-century for which it is designed. In fact officials of the constructing department claim that when the building is completed and occupied members of Parliament will be prepared to postpone indefinitely the erection of the more elaborate structure that is now contemplated.

The new building is designed to accommodate 112 members in the House of Representatives and 56 in the Senate. The numbers in the present Parliament are respectively 72 and 36. The seating will be arranged on a semi-circular plan, with a separate desk for each member. The Hansard and press galleries will be behind the chairs of the presiding officers.

Including the amount already spent, it is estimated by J. S. Murdoch, chief government architect, that the building will cost £220,000.

HOLLAND INTRODUCES MEASURE TO AMEND VACCINATION BILL

THE HAGUE, March 20 (Special Correspondence)—In this country vaccination is at present compulsory for those attending schools, either children or teachers. For those having conscientious objections against it, but two ways are open. They can either let their children not visit schools, but then they have the obligation to let them have adequate instruction at home; or they can endeavor to obtain a certificate signed by two medical doc-

tors, saying that vaccination would endanger the health of the person in question.

On March 1, the Government submitted to the Second Chamber of the States General a bill which—together with other changes in the matter of so-called contagious diseases—proposes also to alter the clauses on compulsory vaccination.

The memoir accompanying this bill declares that it is unfair that those who honestly have conscientious objections of a religious character against vaccination should be forced to sustain the expense of home instruction or get a medical certificate of the type above mentioned.

In future the burgmaster will call them up to appear before him in the presence of two witnesses who must declare that the person earnestly has those objections. These certificates are valid for one year and must be renewed in the same manner when they have expired.

It is probable that this bill will become law during the current year, as the Government has a large majority in both houses of the States General. The above-mentioned bill also proposes to cancel the declaration made by the Government that a certain disease has become "epidemic." The memoir accompanying the bill gives the following reason for this decision: "The declaration that an epidemic exists is calculated to disquiet the population and to increase by its fear the liability of contracting diseases, and has, in addition, no practical usefulness."

INDIAN WOMEN SEEK RIGHTS
BOMBAY, Feb. 23 (Special Correspondence)—A meeting of women convened under the auspices of a number of women's associations, was recently held in Madras, Lady Sadashiva Iyer presiding. Over 250 women representing all communities were present. Mrs. B. Rama Rao moved a resolution requesting the Government of India and the Secretary of State to revise the clauses of the Reform Act which disqualify women from membership of the provincial and imperial legislatures and to amend them in such a manner as to enable women to become members of the councils. She mentioned the various arguments against women's taking part in public life, adding that after all only a very small number of women would be able to become members of councils, but that such exceptional women should not be barred from opportunities of great national service merely because of their sex.

THE C. R. CUMMINS CO.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS
Cherry 3093 626 Ponton Bldg.
CLEVELAND

THE MUEHLHAUSER BROS. PIANO CO.

Pianos—Players—Phonographs
2045 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.

H. REHBURG

3040 West 25th Street
Cleveland, Ohio
Hardware—Stores
Electrical Appliances
Sporting Goods—Poultry Supplies
Deliveries Lin. 285 Bell

Have You Bought Your SPRING HAT

Just a reminder to buy it now and here.

RAWLINGS AGNEW LANG

507 EUCLID AVENUE

THE KOCH COMPANY

10807-10909 Euclid Ave., Cleveland
Opposite East 100th Street

WADE PARK MANOR

East 107th St. overlooking Wade Park
CLEVELAND, OHIO
An ideal place of residence for people of refined taste. 1, 2 and 3-BED ROOM SUITES. Transient or Permanent. Write for Booklet and Rates
GEO. A. SCHNEIDER Managing Director

DEVICE GUIDES SHIPS SAFELY INTO HARBOR DURING DENSEST FOGS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 22—H. M. Fellows, a well-known shipbuilder of Great Yarmouth, has utilized a very well-known principle for enabling ships to make port in a fog. This was described recently in Lloyd's List, and is based on the fact of sound traveling at the constant rate of 331 meters a second.

Horns operated by compressed air are placed on each side of the harbor mouth, equidistant from the center of the channel. The horns have different-toned notes. If, for example, the high-note horn is on the left of the harbor mouth, a ship approaching from the left will hear that horn first, and vice versa. As the ship gets nearer, both horns will be heard, but the nearer one first. The captain will then navigate his ship till he hears both horns simultaneously, when he will know that he is midway between them and is heading for the harbor mouth.

The idea of the inventor is to operate the horns by wireless. Using a definite wave length, an accurately-tuned receiving apparatus picks this up, and the horn is automatically sounded. Experimenting with horns in some fields, it was found that at a spot equidistant from them only one note could be heard, while at even a couple of feet to either side the double sound could be distinguished. The inventor claims that he could map out a curved course by placing the horns at varying distances from the center of the channel to be navigated and sounding one of each pair a predetermined second or two before the other.

COAL CUT \$1 A TON IN LOWELL
LOWELL, Mass., April 3—Coal dealers have decided to reduce coal \$1 a ton instead of 50 cents, as first contemplated.

Immaculate Laundering

Is an essential as correct selection of clothes to the carefully dressed man or woman
Electric Sanitary Laundry Co.
Pros. 2385 CLEVELAND

Lawn SEEDS Garden

CLIFTON PARK LAWN SEED is a mixture of pure seeds
40c lb. 3lbs. \$1.15
Sold Exclusively at all

HERRMAN-MCLEAN CO. STORES

CLEVELAND AND LAKEWOOD, OHIO

Davis Quality Men's Suits

Extra trousers, \$3.75
These are well tailored. English styles in new blue grays included in the showing.

THE W B DAVIS CO

327 EUCLID, CLEVELAND

Casement Fabrics brighten windows for Spring

Spring comes into the home through freshly curtained windows veiled with sheer, translucent casement fabrics.

An extraordinary showing of these fabrics in natural ecru include:

- 36 in. mercerized Shalizi fabrics—50c yd.
- 48 in. lustrous plain gauze—95c yd.
- 50 in. imported English casement cloth—\$1 yd.
- 52 in. silky jacquard gauze—\$2.95 yd.
- Fibre silk bullion fringe is also specially priced.
- 2 inches wide—35c yard.
- 3 inches wide—50c yard.
- 4 inches wide—75c yard.

Mail and Telephone Orders Promptly Filled

The Halle Bros. Co.

CLEVELAND

Abolition of Turkish Caliphate Called Unnecessary and Unwise

Young Republic Might Have Grown Up Around Institution Much as Dominions Now Cling to British Throne

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 15 (Special Correspondence)—When the Caliph was expelled from Constantinople, there went with him the other members of a dynasty which had carried the Turkish arms up to the very walls of Vienna and had borne the conquering crescent through the East up to the confines of China and down to the uttermost limits of Egypt and Arabia. That such an outcome was likely had been fairly obvious for some time. When on Nov. 1, 1922, the Grand National Assembly separated the Caliphate from the Sultanate and deposed Wahid Ed-din, a very anomalous situation was created, in that there was chosen as Caliph the Prince Abdul Medjid, "the most noble, upright, cultured member of the house of Osman"—which had just been pronounced incapable of ruling any longer as sultans over Turkey.

A Lay Figure

From the outset the Caliph was made in every way to understand that he was a mere lay figure. Although invested with the title of Majesty and allowed to live in the beautiful palace of Dolma Bagtche, the Caliph was never supplied with an adequate civil list and was never permitted to take part in the affairs of his country. He celebrated the ceremony of the Selamluk on Fridays, but apart from that piece of ritual he had no means of even pretending that he was the Commander of the Faithful.

There were rumors that he and his entourage were working for the restoration of the Sultanate. That the Caliph had any hand in any such intrigues is utterly unlikely. The trials of the editors and of other prominent persons at the end of last year failed absolutely to bring forth any evidence of such maneuvering; and all that was clearly established was that in their eagerness to get rid of the Caliph and the members of the dynasty there was almost no understanding method to which the most extreme advocates of the new republic would not stoop.

Campaign Against Caliph

But Mustafa Kemal Pasha could not brook the illogical idea of a republic where there existed side by side with an elected president of the state, a spiritual head bearing the

title of Majesty. On several occasions a campaign was started against the Caliph and his family, and on each occasion it was seen that the country was not quite ripe for so momentous a decision. But all these assaults had little by little accustomed the minds of the easily-led public to the idea that they could do without a Caliph, and when finally just before his return from Smyrna to Angora the Ghazi Pasha assured himself of the support of the press and also of the army, he was in a position to make the last and successful attack. It seems to many observers that the institution of a modern civilized lay republic might well have been built up without the expulsion of the Caliph and the abolition of the Caliphate being necessary. The Caliph would no doubt have been almost a cipher in such an arrangement, but at least the young Republic would not have willfully thrown down the gauntlet to the millions of their coreligionaries abroad who still have some regard for the institution of the Caliphate, much as even the ardently democratic young countries which form the British Empire cling to the sentimental tie of the Throne.

What the upshot will be it is still much too early to predict. That there will be any revolutionary reaction in Turkey is not to be expected, but it may well be that if the country gets into difficulties the people may have reason to lament that the genius of their President and his intimate companions has taken too little account of the vast difference between their own outlook and that of the uneducated masses of the torpid Orient.

H. F. HEMLER, Sec'y-Treas. & Gen. Mgr.

The Knickerbocker Storage Co.

Storage, Moving, Packing, Shipping
7724 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
Hemlock 12

SCHEUERS-FRANKEL CO.

SANDUSKY, O., U. S. A.

OUR POLICY:

"Dependable Insurance of Every Kind"

The D. H. GOLDSMITH & CO.

955-956 The Union Trust Bldg.
CLEVELAND

Larger offices, better facilities for taking care of your needs.

Awnings Tents Covers

Lincoln 5006

The Brandt Awning Company

2819 Detroit Avenue, CLEVELAND, O.

Bertha M. Tubbs

513 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland

A Collection of SMART HATS

Early Spring and Summer

Monogrammed Imported Stationery and 3-Letter Die

Specially Priced at \$2.35

Deckle edge Imported Stationery—white or tints stamped in colors to match the tissue lined envelopes.

24 sheets 24 envelopes nicely boxed.

3 Letter die—about 25 designs—elaborate or conservative, to select from.

This exceptional value is offered for one week only

The Kinney & Levan Co.

Euclid Ave. at Fourteenth St., CLEVELAND

British Empire Exhibition Notes

Wembley, England, March 22 (Special Correspondence)—DAY nursery for children has been built close to the north entrance of the British Empire Exhibition, in which mothers may leave their children either for the whole time that they are at the exhibition, or for a part during a part of the day's excursion.

The nursery was suggested by the British Red Cross Society to the exhibition authorities, who have themselves provided the building. The Central Council for Infant and Child Welfare will have the responsibility of its administration, and the staff is to be composed partly of professional nurses and partly of V. A. D.'s. The older children will be looked after by a trained kindergarten teacher and engaged to play organized games and to make full use of the toys which have been generously provided for their amusement. There will also be cots for babies. The fee to mothers will be 6d. per child for a period of four hours.

The idea of holding civic weeks at the exhibition has definitely caught on, and already the Civic Hall has been booked by Manchester, Liverpool, Bristol and Cardiff. Negotiations are on foot with a number of the other chief towns of both England and Scotland.

Labor is establishing its own organization to bring its supporters to Wembley this summer.

Realizing the importance of the occasion, the leading trade unionists of the London district, have formed the National Trade Union Agency, to provide travel and other facilities to trade unionists visiting the exhibition.

Robert Dennison, secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, is acting as honorary secretary to the organization, and trade union branches and workmen's clubs throughout the country are now being invited to form excursion clubs in their branches and workshops.

A collection of Stradivarius violins, worth thousands of pounds, will be displayed in the musical section in the Palace of Industry at the exhibition. This display will be one of the finest ever offered to the public in this country. There will be many grades of pianos, some of which will be seen in the making, and some specially designed to suit different climates. There will be the "hot country" piano and the "cold country" piano, electrically blown organs, yacht pianos, and the oldest British piano in existence. Every kind of wind, string, and percussion instrument will be exhibited. The display is being arranged by the Federation of British Music Industries.

THE DREHER PIANO CO.

VICTROLAS PIANOS VOCALIONS PIANOLAS
1226-1236 Huron Road Cleveland

D.O. SUMMERS

for ENERGINE CLEANING

CLEVELAND

HARRY S. HILL CO.

PRINTING PRESS MACHINISTS
Moving, Repairing and Adjusting
Mieble Work a Specialty
SECOND-HAND PRINTER'S MACHINERY
KNIVES GRIND

The Depositors' Savings Loan Company

6601 and 11735 Detroit Avenue
LAKEWOOD, OHIO
Assets Over Two Million Dollars
8% Paid on Deposits

Realpep Gasoline

FILLING STATIONS
Hayden Station, Woodworth and Hayden
Superior Station, 10512 Lorain Ave.
Superior Station, 3027 Superior Ave.
Marion Station, 8405 W. 25th St.
St. Clair Station, 14200 St. Clair Ave.
Euclid Station, 12420 Euclid Ave.
Heights Station, 9213 and Madison Rd.
4208 E. 71st St., off Broadway
Madison Station, 9213 and Madison Rd.
Denison Station, 9101 Denison Ave.
Hillside Station, 9882 Broadway
Lake Shore Blvd., 14200 Lake Shore Blvd.
Midcontinent P. & R. Corp.
819 Hanna Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio

EDUCATIONAL

'Every Child an Equal Chance,' Says Sir James Barrie

Liverpool, England.
Special Correspondence.

THOUGH Sir James Barrie had declared that he would not make another public utterance, nobody regrets that he has broken his word. True, the present occasion was a light and unimportant one—he was distributing the prizes at the Wallace High School of which his niece is headmistress—but he has contrived in the shortest of addresses to provoke quite a lot of discussion. Some great writers hold a lamp of truth which shines like a beacon flare; but the light that Barrie sheds has a will-of-the-wisp quality that invites pursuit and defies capture. To follow the gleam that Barrie tosses about so whimsically, requires more agility of fancy than most of us possess, but few are willing to confess it. Small wonder, then, that more than one newspaper leader has endeavored to interpret in heavy encyclopedic style this latest exhibition of the Barrie philosophy.

In his reminiscences, he was on safe ground. He spoke of having carried his niece, when she was a baby, to look at Thomas Carlyle; he confessed to an early love for the penny dreadful and to a pricking of the conscience which made him bury his store of them; and he mourned a plebiscite, taken by the girls of a "mixed" school he attended in Scotland, which decided that he was the boy with the nicest smile; he lost the smile. "I suppose that it is still lying about somewhere in the void, but it has never come back to me. A tragedy in a nutshell. The moral, the old one: trustful little boys, beware of girls."

A "Something" This was all in the expected Barrie manner. But he switched away quickly to consider the great English public schools. "Those schools must be great, and yet I don't quite see how it comes about. Of course, they send nearly on their way a few good scholars, and not so few eminent in the games that we love in this land, and are right in loving. But the other four-fifths or so—what do they get from their famous schools? . . . It is not scholarship—pooh! It is not even physical prowess. It is not an awakened soul nor any exclusive manliness, nor even a superior way of putting on waistcoats. They describe it briefly as a something, and perhaps wisely leave it at that."

It is this "something" which has set the critics by the ears. Here is for them a chance to track down this will-of-the-wisp; it is a challenge to their habits of logical thought, to their confident ability to know not only themselves but the inner purpose of every great man and of every great work; it is part of the duty they are expected to perform for us. The mysterious "something" is, then, "tradition" or "atmosphere," it is "esprit de corps" or again it is "naturalness." Perhaps "naturalness" does come pretty near to the truth, or better still, it is that judicious mixture of discipline and freedom which makes possible the development of naturalness.

But it may be that there is no satisfactory definition of the something. Perhaps it is even wrong to attempt to define these subtleties of Barrie, for their work is done when they give no further spur to the fancy. Obviously it could be wrong to confine fancies and butterflies to only one course of flight. One might just as well try to edit the joyous adventures of Peter Pan in the manner in which it is chosen to edit the wanderings of that sober hero, the pious Aeneas.

"Oozes Out of Historic Walls" On the other hand, this something, being wrenched out of its context, may have achieved a meretricious fame which it was never intended to have. For Barrie was speaking in one of the newer secondary schools, and his attitude toward the great something of the older public schools was mildly ironical. "This mysterious something is got with no effort. You just become enrolled a member of that school, and gradually you acquire the something. So far as I can understand, it oozes out of the historic old walls and penetrates through your clothing. Never, it is said, were there so many applications as now to get sons into those houses; never have parents made mightier sacrifices for this great end." But, with true elfin inconsequence, after retreating so far, the light begins again to advance. "Until you acquire the something you must get

along with the something else that you already have." And since these "somethings" defy analysis, the newer schools will go jogging along with the "something else" which, if only they can realize it, is quite as good all the time as the something. To imagine that true education can only be obtained within certain towns and within particular buildings is to defer indefinitely the coming of an educated democracy.

The real message that Barrie was to give, however, was not a dainty whisper of this kind, but, true to the tra-

ditions of his country, he made a short and direct appeal for equality of educational opportunity. "Such schools as yours are a bursting of the light through the gloom of the past. . . . I should like to give you a motto—something to strive for. I should like to see it blazoned over the entrance to Wallace High School—the words, 'Every child born into the British Empire should get an equal chance.' That will need some doing." It was the end of his address. Will-of-the-wisp had stopped his pranks to show his gleam clear and still.

The American family, neglected in the educational system, presents many disturbing problems. The course of study anticipates revision of Americanization methods for the foreigner whose concept of family life is inferior but who nevertheless is ground through the "naturalization hopper," and rubber-stamped "citizen" without the faintest idea of the social and political life of which he is supposed to be made a part.

To Champion the Ideal "We have been erroneously trying to solve social problems in terms of law and government, with complete neglect of the family unit," says Miss Messer. "This neglect is not really intentional, but inevitable because we have been studying too much about physical characteristics, altogether too little about basic ideals and standards determining personal conduct. My course is a protest against mere academic materialism, a championing of those immaterial factors woven into family life which must be demonstrated as real in order that home may be blessed with higher joys."

"Are the schools ready for this consideration of qualities, ideals and spiritual values? I think so, and several new classes already scheduled for commencement next month prove it. The enfranchisement of woman is bringing many changes that are not readily detected on the surface. Our schools need courses that will bravely and joyfully note these changes along with those exterior, more spectacular reforms being wrought in politics and government. Should we not note the decline of mere sentimentality, a new relation between the most misunderstood of all words 'love' and religion, the setting of principle above impulse, an alertness to higher influences current in the world today and a fearlessness in the establishment of ideals that represent an advance beyond tradition—are not these vital in the social transformation going on in the family."

Making Bold "This leads us far away from biology as applied to the family. The family is a human institution to be sure. But that fact does not excuse us from recognizing an inescapable relationship between the divine and the human, involving the willing acceptance of a higher will than one's own. In my course I make bold to touch upon love as defined in the Old Testament and in the New, and I submit that already there is evident the beginnings of a recognition of a more spiritual tone, of comradeship between men and women built on understanding and not illusion, honesty not deceit, love not infatuation."

"The modern family is said to be disintegrating. That simply means the passing of many evils and the consequent agitation and change incident to this transformation. The new woman, freed from her old provincialism and restricted outlook, is working in ways unseen and if my course has any merit over the ordinary sociological treatment of the family, it is in my sincere effort to chronicle and elucidate these changes. Here it would seem is a new tact for Americanization work not only for the foreigner but for men and women calling themselves American, but still in the quagmire of misdirection in the things that make home happy."

SCHOOLS The New York School of Dalcroze Eurythmics JUNE SUMMER COURSE Upon request we will be pleased to send you our eurythmic booklet.

WINNWOOD Lake Grove, Long Island The Dalton Plan Used CO-EDUCATIONAL First Grade to College

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS SOUTHERN SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES Fifth Floor, Babine Trust Building SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA THOROUGH TRAINING IN ALL COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS Private, individual and home study. Instruction. Day Classes, 9:00 to 5:45. Evening Classes, 5:30 to 7:30. Main 2790.

Oak Knoll School CO-EDUCATIONAL Nursery, Kindergarten, Elementary, Junior High MRS. LILLIAN B. ARRIES, Director 401 Oak Knoll Ave. PASADENA, CALIFORNIA Telephone Fair Oaks 5153

Soule College Founded 1856 by Geo. Soule, LL.D. NEW ORLEANS, LA. Commercial, Shorthand, English and Household Arts Courses ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS AND LOCATION

United States Secretarial School Established 1902 A superior secretarial and business training school for superior students. Complete information on request. 527 Fifth Avenue, New York City. IRVING EDGAR CHASE, Director Telephone: Vanderbilt 2474

Mac Kay BUSINESS COLLEGE Ninth Street at Main LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA Catalog Free. 18th Year.

WHEELER Business College BIRMINGHAM, ALA. "WHEELER STUDENTS GET THE BEST POSITIONS" Call or Write for Free Catalogue

The Liberta 233 West End Ave. NEW YORK CITY Co-Educational Junior Primary, Elementary and Junior High School Endicott 0181

When answering a School or Camp advertisement please mention the Monitor

The Observatory

THE many American cities and towns, Boston included, which have been trying to bring themselves to the point of running their schools 12 months a year, can hardly afford to take any definite action until they have given careful consideration to the report made by Superintendent David B. Corson of the Newark, N. J., schools. In a matter of this kind Newark is no ordinary judge. Nor are its conclusions to be passed over lightly. It has had year-round schools for years, carried on elaborate experiments in them, and checked results at every turn. That it has now decided they are a flat failure may or may not settle the question for other communities, but it certainly is significant testimony.

It was with the highest hopes that Newark some time ago put many of its schools on the year-round basis. There was, to begin with, the expectation that pupils would be able to complete the grades in six years instead of the customary eight; that children, especially those in the crowded sections of the city, would be benefited physically and morally by spending the summer months under educational supervision instead of being permitted to "run the streets," and finally there was a feeling that administration of the schools would be much less expensive. All these hopes, it now appears, were wrong. Pupils who go to school 12 months a year do complete the course in a shorter period of time than those who attend only nine months, but the difference is so slight as to be inconsequential. In one case the average is 3.3 years and in the other 3.7. Naturally, this fact also disposes of the argument that one educational system is much cheaper to operate than the other. Further than that, it is the conviction of the superintendent that pupils need a long summer vacation in order to assimilate the education they have received during the rest of the year.

According to Mr. Corson, the deficiencies of the year-round school are brought into boldest relief when a study is made of the work done by their graduates in the high schools. Altogether too many of these children are found to lack the proper preparation for advanced work. As a result, failures among them are unusually numerous. Touching this very point, it is not without interest that the experiences of Toronto, Can., with hot-house methods of education, are not any too successful. Last year the city established summer schools intended to fit pupils to enter high schools at an earlier age. It was hoped that children who were above the average in intelligence would welcome this opportunity to gain a year on their companions, and there was also some

expectation that pupils who had been retarded would find there a chance to make up lost time. The schools were well enough attended, but now that the complete returns are in, there is every likelihood that they will not be in session this coming summer. Final decision remains yet to be made, but the trustees have before them the thoroughly unfavorable reports of the high school entrance board and of the director of technical education. Of the 90 children who attended the vacation schools and were admitted to the high schools last September, only 10 are declared to be reasonably certain of promotion, while 47 have already failed. The report, incidentally, ventures the opinion that it is "better for the pupils to be carefree and happy than studying at high pressure during the summer vacation."

Two major campaigns for the elimination of illiteracy are now in progress. Of the one in Mexico, especially good reports come to hand, some 40,000 persons having been taught to read in the federal district alone. The work in the other states of the Republic is likewise making progress, largely because the Department of Education has been so ready to offer its co-operation and support to the local authorities. Already it has been instrumental in establishing more than 6000 day and night centers, where reading, writing and arithmetic are taught to the illiterate. The regular teachers are paid by the state, but so widespread is the interest in the cause that hundreds of educated persons are serving as volunteer instructors.

The other campaign, that in China, is probably the most extensive of its

CAMPS Camp Chikopi A Character Building Boys' Camp Location Northern Ontario BOOKLET AND INFORMATION MATT MANN Detroit Athletic Club, Detroit, Mich.

Miss Lillard's Camp FOR GIRLS HEBRON, N. H. Until May 15th address MISS LILLARD 8329 Kenmore Ave., CHICAGO

Camp Leelanau FOR BOYS on Lake Michigan, Glen Arbor, Mich. School work 9:00-12:00 a. m. Swimming, Tennis, Canoeing, Hiking, Baseball Afternoons. Write for booklet to WILLIAM BEALS, Director 5539 Page Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

CAMP ALLEGHANY FOR GIRLS Water Sports, Horseback Riding, Dancing, Harmony Ideals BEST CARE. References 8 weeks \$150. Send for catalog to—Chicago Office, 1515 Masonic Temple

The Toltecs Toltec Hills—Fenton—Connecticut A Summer Camp for Boys Most charming trip throughout New England and a unique feature of great interest to boys and of real educational value. Membership limited. Highest recommendations required. Address Wallace Greene Arnold 81 Jane Street, New York, N. Y.

SCHOOLS Mitchell School 50 miles from Boston. A school that appeals to the young American boy and the thoughtful parent. Location accessible. Modern buildings. All sports. Winter and summer camps. Horseback riding. Write for catalog. ALEXANDER H. MITCHELL, Principal Billerica, Mass. Tel. Billerica 2-2

Wee Tots Villa "Exclusively for Little Children" Kindergarten, Primary School and Children's Hotel 1825 N. Cahuenga Ave., Hollywood, Calif. Telephone Hollywood 8891 MRS. C. O. MANSPEAKER, Director

The Westlake School FOR GIRLS College Preparatory and Collegiate courses. Fully accredited. In choice section of Los Angeles. Beautiful buildings. All sports. Riding. Unusual musical advantages. Grammar School. Perfect staff of S. VANCE and FREDICA DE LAGUNA, Principals. Box C 333 S. Westmoreland Ave., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Rock Gate Country Home and School for Young Children Summer and Winter Sessions CHARLOTTE O. CLARKE

The Kenmore School 471 Commonwealth Avenue BOSTON CO-EDUCATIONAL BOARDING AND DAY DEPARTMENTS Telephone Kenmore 0457

Brice Academy CO-EDUCATIONAL "A distinctive school where right thinking is valued" Classical—Individualistic Symmetrical Results are inevitable and genuine. Next semester begins September 15 Santa Madre Los Angeles County, California

CAMP NEWFOUND FOR GIRLS OF ALL AGES Fifteen experienced teachers in charge of water sports, field and team work, horseback riding, aquaplaning, archery, dramatics, handicrafts, orchestra and camp singing. ON LONG LAKE, HARRISON, MAINE Illustrated booklet on request MRS. W. K. HORTON, 18 Washington Place, RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

kind ever undertaken. With three out of every four persons unable to read and write, the task confronting the crusaders is one of no small magnitude. Nor is it made any easier by the fact that the Chinese language has so many characters which the educated have always considered it necessary to learn. But, despite all obstacles, the work is going forward, and thousands of the literate have responded to a patriotic appeal to be of service to their less fortunate countrymen. As a result classes have been organized in all the leading centers, with schoolhouses, churches, clubhouses, and even private homes being used as meeting places.

In the interest of simplicity, a uniform course of study has been devised. One result has been a substantial reduction in the number of characters a student is expected to learn. The new course includes only 1000 symbols which represent the words most commonly used in daily life. Knowledge of these symbols, it is stated by the committee of educators which arranged the syllabus, will enable any person to read newspapers, write simple business letters and keep accounts. In an effort to teach as many as possible in a short time, the moving picture is being extensively used. The special slides which have been prepared show the outlines of the characters to be learned, the reading lessons as they appear in the textbooks and colored pictures relating to the lessons.

CAMPS Camp Anawan—FOR GIRLS—In the Beautiful White Mountain Region of New Hampshire. All land and water sports, horseback riding, hiking, mountain climbing, camp craft, outdoor cooking, nature lore, handicrafts. Most careful supervision under trained leadership. "Twelfth" camp. Booklet, Counselors' positions filled. MRS. N. S. WINCHESTER 17 Abies St., Lawrence, Mass. THE MISSISS BULLINGTON 14 Billingham St., Somerville, Mass. Tel. Som. 1096

CAMP WINNECOOK FOR BOYS Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H. Twenty-second season. Our campers become expert swimmers, riders and marksmen. The kind of summer a boy most enjoys. Illustrated booklet. HERBERT T. RAND 5 Homewood Road, Salem, Mass.

Camp Bomazeen Bomazeen Island, East Haverhill, Mass. To the girls who love the breezy, sunny, verdant meadows sparkling with falling rain. Rising under canopy of blue. Camp Bomazeen. Are you listening? May we hear from you? Send for booklet of full particulars. MRS. ALICE H. DE MERRITT, ALFRED E. DE MERRITT, 230 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Camp Pines Lovell, Maine June 30-Aug. 30 Attractive Rates A real camp for a real boy E. M. MOORE ARLINGTON, MASS. Phone 577-3

CAMP EASTFORD "The Place for a Boy" EASTFORD, CONNECTICUT A camp for young gentlemen 8 to 20. 3 groups. A camp where every activity is under the careful supervision of the Director. STANLEY KELLEY 538a Main St., Worcester, Mass.

CAMP BRYN AFON for Girls LAND O' LAKES ROOSEVELT, WIS. 1924 First Year for Level Activities include Tennis, Basketball, Baseball, Swimming, Paddling, Horseback Riding, Dramatics, Dancing, Jewelry Making, Weaving, and Pottery. Private Lake. Canoe Trips with Guides. Screened sleeping bungalows with hardwood floors. Protected area of 110 acres of land. Staff of 30 college women. For illustrated booklet LOTTIE C. BROADBENT 433 Book Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Silver Oaks 100 Miles from N. Y. 500 Acres Four Camps in One Desires to interest those who maintain a high standard and wish to enjoy a vacation in this harmonious environment. All land and water sports—golf—horseback riding—arts and crafts. Write for descriptive booklet M. R. DIMOCK, Director 1878 Andrews Ave. New York, N. Y. Telephone Fordham 6023-3

CAMP BARRINGTON in the Berkshires Built on a foundation of Love for Boys Renders a Distinctive Service Write for Booklet. SANFORD S. REITMAN, A. E. M. A. 1088 Topping Ave., New York City

QUINIBECK Camps for Girls Junior Camps for Girls under 14 years. Senior Camps for Girls 14 years and over. Fourteenth Season Between the White and Green Mountains on beautiful Lake Umbagog, Vermont. Mountain Climbing. Canoe Trips. Recreational Equipment. All Land and Water Sports. Horseback Riding. Expert instruction. Arts and Crafts. All Activities carefully planned and supervised. Girls live with camp mothers and counselors. Modern and approved SANITATION. Fresh vegetables from camp gardens. Abundant supply of Milk from our herds. Inspected and approved by the State. Directors: FRANK L. BRYANT, 408 E. 11th St. Springfield, Mass.; ANNA A. DODGE, North Thetford, Vt. Personal interviews arranged. Boston Tel. Houghton 5757 Beautifully illustrated booklet, address ANNA A. DODGE, North Thetford, Vt.

THE IDEAL CAMPS For Girls of All Ages. For Boys of All Ages. pronounced RO-PE-O-A expressing our standard of thought Reflection Of Perfection In Our Aim on Long Lake, Harrison, Maine GEORGE A. STANLEY, DIRECTOR, RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

CAMP NEWFOUND FOR GIRLS OF ALL AGES Fifteen experienced teachers in charge of water sports, field and team work, horseback riding, aquaplaning, archery, dramatics, handicrafts, orchestra and camp singing. ON LONG LAKE, HARRISON, MAINE Illustrated booklet on request MRS. W. K. HORTON, 18 Washington Place, RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

CAMP ROPLOA pronounced RO-PE-O-A expressing our standard of thought Reflection Of Perfection In Our Aim on Long Lake, Harrison, Maine GEORGE A. STANLEY, DIRECTOR, RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

CAMP ROPLOA pronounced RO-PE-O-A expressing our standard of thought Reflection Of Perfection In Our Aim on Long Lake, Harrison, Maine GEORGE A. STANLEY, DIRECTOR, RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

Unfoldment

THE PRINCIPIA recognizes education as the unfoldment of understanding in the consciousness of each individual. The effort is made to handle every problem of growth as an individual problem, and to remove all limitations from the development of character.

Co-educational Lower School Upper School Junior College THE PRINCIPIA Established 1898 ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Now Is the Time . . .

MR. TOOTH-PASTE SPENCER sat at a typewriter, and batted the keys with the thumbs and forefingers of both hands. For two hours he had been trying to write "Now Is the Time for All Good Men And True to Come to the Aid of the Party," and for two hours he had composed the most astounding sentences, all full of signs and symbols, numbers and punctuation marks, and having nothing at all to do with All Good Men or the Party.

Still Mr. Spencer kept it up. He had, together with Master Bobby Ward and the Spotty Leopard, been elected to the editorship of the Riverman, commonly called the Riv., the monthly magazine of River School. It seemed the printer wanted his copy type-written and the first duties of all the new editors were to master the machine. Mr. Spencer had stuck it out longest, and he was fast losing courage. At this rate, he figured, that at about the time he was leaving college, he would still be putting question marks into awkward places and hitting "a" when he meant "b."

He stretched his long legs and yawned. The door of the Riv. office opened and in came the Snow-Baby. He was usually a very jovial individual, but today he was much cast down.

"S' matter, Snow-Baby?" asked Mr. Spencer.

"Everythin'!" said the Snow-Baby; "Uncle Willie's home."

Mr. Spencer scratched his head. "He's the one who writes stuff, isn't he?"

"Uh!" growled the Snow-Baby. "Says he's going to take me out of school an' send me somewhere else if I don't do something that amounts to something. I tol' him all about how I was on the ball team, an' the crew, an' got a letter in tennis, an' nearly bust the record for the 440, an' he says all that doesn't amount to shucks."

"Goah!" said Mr. Spencer.

"When he went to school," went on the Snow-Baby gloomily, "he always got all the good marks there were, an' in college he was editor of the Yale Lit. He wants me to do like him an' end up writin' novels."

Mr. Spencer meditated. Uncle Willie was evidently displeased with the Snow-Baby, and Uncle Willie was the guardian of the aforesaid Phillip Snowden, and if he wanted to snatch him away from River School, he would.

"Crew couldn't get 'long without you," said Mr. Spencer.

The Snow-Baby paid no attention to him. "Write? I can't much more'n write my own name! Never forget the time Mr. Putnam made us do a comp. on 'Charlemagne' an' I sat up two nights, an' then only dug out a page an' a half."

"Praps he'll let you stay, anyhow."

"Praps he won't. He wants me to go out west with a tutor an' cram. He's seen stacks of tutors now. Lucky he hasn't liked any of 'em so far. Once he does, I'm gone. Good-by, Rivier!"

The door slammed on the Snow-Baby.

going out, and Mr. Spencer went back to "Now Is the Time . . ." He made rather a worse job of it than before, because he was thinking about the Snow-Baby. River School was small, and it needed the Snow-Baby. Every body liked him, he always did well in every sport, and if his marks were not excellent, they were passable, and he worked hard at his studies. Mr. Spencer thought of impressing Uncle Willie with the idea that if his nephew was sent away, the River Crew would go down to defeat in the spring regatta. It was no use, he decided. Uncle Willie would not know what a crew race was.

The Spotty Leopard and the rotund Bobby Ward came in together. "Heard the Snow-Baby's going?" they said in chorus.

"Guess so," said Mr. Spencer.

"It's true," said the Spotty Leopard. "His uncle's down telling Mr. Putnam about it now."

"Heard him say the Baby wasn't lit'ry enough," observed Bobby Ward, sitting down to battle with the typewriter. "Gee, the use of us writin' stuff if we can't type it!" said the Spotty Leopard in disgust. "Here's this poem the Duke sent us: that's got to go in typewriting."

Mr. Tooth-Paste Spencer shook his head. "It's no use. I can't write two words straight. Look!"

The trio gloomily shook their heads over what Mr. Spencer had made out of "Now Is the Time for All Good Men and True."

"What's the funny dot?" asked the Spotty Leopard.

"Asterisk!" said Mr. Spencer.

"Well, what's it doin' there?" Mr. Spencer waved his hands. "Dunno. It just came."

"Here's a funny kigger," put in Bobby Ward. "Looks like a piece of an 'h' that got lost. Where's the rest of it, Tooth-Paste?"

"Go do it your own self," said Mr. Spencer indignantly. "I can't help it if it all turns out different from what I meant it to."

The Spotty Leopard looked out the window. "Only person I ever saw that could bang a typewriter anywhere near decently was the Snow-Baby. He brings all his comps. typed. It's too bad."



The Spring Song in Animal Town

go out west with a tutor an' cram. He's seen stacks of tutors now. Lucky he hasn't liked any of 'em so far. Once he does, I'm gone. Good-by, Rivier!"

The door slammed on the Snow-Baby.

going out, and Mr. Spencer went back to "Now Is the Time . . ." He made rather a worse job of it than before, because he was thinking about the Snow-Baby. River School was small, and it needed the Snow-Baby. Every body liked him, he always did well in every sport, and if his marks were not excellent, they were passable, and he worked hard at his studies. Mr. Spencer thought of impressing Uncle Willie with the idea that if his nephew was sent away, the River Crew would go down to defeat in the spring regatta. It was no use, he decided. Uncle Willie would not know what a crew race was.

The Spotty Leopard and the rotund Bobby Ward came in together. "Heard the Snow-Baby's going?" they said in chorus.

"Guess so," said Mr. Spencer.

"It's true," said the Spotty Leopard. "His uncle's down telling Mr. Putnam about it now."

"Heard him say the Baby wasn't lit'ry enough," observed Bobby Ward, sitting down to battle with the typewriter. "Gee, the use of us writin' stuff if we can't type it!" said the Spotty Leopard in disgust. "Here's this poem the Duke sent us: that's got to go in typewriting."

Mr. Tooth-Paste Spencer shook his head. "It's no use. I can't write two words straight. Look!"

The trio gloomily shook their heads over what Mr. Spencer had made out of "Now Is the Time for All Good Men and True."

"What's the funny dot?" asked the Spotty Leopard.

"Asterisk!" said Mr. Spencer.

"Well, what's it doin' there?" Mr. Spencer waved his hands. "Dunno. It just came."

"Here's a funny kigger," put in Bobby Ward. "Looks like a piece of an 'h' that got lost. Where's the rest of it, Tooth-Paste?"

"Go do it your own self," said Mr. Spencer indignantly. "I can't help it if it all turns out different from what I meant it to."

The Spotty Leopard looked out the window. "Only person I ever saw that could bang a typewriter anywhere

near decently was the Snow-Baby. He brings all his comps. typed. It's too bad."

"Hi!" yelled Mr. Spencer. "I got it!"

Bobby Ward carefully looked at Mr. Spencer. Then he looked at the floor. "Where is it?"

"Come here!" yelled Mr. Spencer. "Now listen!"

They listened so well that presently Mr. Putnam's door burst open and the whole editorial staff of the Riv. lined up before him.

"Is the Snow-Baby leaving, sir?" asked Mr. Spencer, hastily.

"I'm afraid he is. Why?"

"He can't!" put in the Spotty Leopard. "We need him for an editor on the Riv."

Mr. Putnam looked startled. Perhaps he sensed some of the situation. Perhaps he caught a gleam in Mr. Tooth-Paste Spencer's eye. At any rate, he said, "I have just been seeing Snowden's uncle. He seems to think his nephew is not getting enough of the er-r literary life here. Are you sure you need him on the magazine?"

"Absolutely!" said Mr. Spencer.

"Sure!" said the Spotty Leopard. "You bet!" said Bobby Ward.

"Then perhaps—" Mr. Putnam reached for the telephone and called a number. "Mr. Snowden? Mr. Putnam speaking. Mr. Snowden, a very remarkable and unusual thing has just happened. The entire force of editors of our school magazine, The Riverman, have come to me to ask if you would allow Philip to join them in their duties. It seems they are much impressed by his ability. Yes. Of course! I thoroughly understand."

"Is he going to let the Snow-Baby stay in school, sir?" asked the Spotty Leopard as Mr. Putnam hung up the receiver.

"He is," said Mr. Putnam, blandly; "but now that it is all settled, might I ask just what use Snowden is going to be as an editor of a magazine? I am quite aware of his prowess on the athletic field—but—"

"He's going to run the typewriter for us, sir!" said Mr. Spencer.

putting on their wraps, "there were some way that we could act out that story your mother tells of you when you coasted over Lövssjö (Green Lake)."

Beata interrupted. "I don't think even you," pointing a finger at Selma, "could do that on the stage, could you, Louisa?"

Selma possessed three Christian names—Selma Ottilliana Louise—and sometimes her friends made use of them all. They were referring to once when as a little girl she had desired to go to her Uncle's, but a heavy snowfall blocked the roads. Nothing daunted, she had broken off some branches from the trees, made two piles of them, placed her little brother on one and shoved him out on the ice on the lake. Seeing herself on the other and each of the children holding up a branch as a sail, the wind had done the rest. They were carried rapidly across the lake and arrived at their uncle's to the amazement of the people who saw them blowing by. Her mother always held after that that anything the child set out to do she could accomplish.

So it is not to be wondered at that when she set out to be a writer she succeeded, and succeeded beyond even her own girlish dreams, for among other attainments she was the first woman to be granted the Nobel prize.

putting on their wraps, "there were some way that we could act out that story your mother tells of you when you coasted over Lövssjö (Green Lake)."

Beata interrupted. "I don't think even you," pointing a finger at Selma, "could do that on the stage, could you, Louisa?"

Selma possessed three Christian names—Selma Ottilliana Louise—and sometimes her friends made use of them all. They were referring to once when as a little girl she had desired to go to her Uncle's, but a heavy snowfall blocked the roads. Nothing daunted, she had broken off some branches from the trees, made two piles of them, placed her little brother on one and shoved him out on the ice on the lake. Seeing herself on the other and each of the children holding up a branch as a sail, the wind had done the rest. They were carried rapidly across the lake and arrived at their uncle's to the amazement of the people who saw them blowing by. Her mother always held after that that anything the child set out to do she could accomplish.

So it is not to be wondered at that when she set out to be a writer she succeeded, and succeeded beyond even her own girlish dreams, for among other attainments she was the first woman to be granted the Nobel prize.

putting on their wraps, "there were some way that we could act out that story your mother tells of you when you coasted over Lövssjö (Green Lake)."

Beata interrupted. "I don't think even you," pointing a finger at Selma, "could do that on the stage, could you, Louisa?"

Selma possessed three Christian names—Selma Ottilliana Louise—and sometimes her friends made use of them all. They were referring to once when as a little girl she had desired to go to her Uncle's, but a heavy snowfall blocked the roads. Nothing daunted, she had broken off some branches from the trees, made two piles of them, placed her little brother on one and shoved him out on the ice on the lake. Seeing herself on the other and each of the children holding up a branch as a sail, the wind had done the rest. They were carried rapidly across the lake and arrived at their uncle's to the amazement of the people who saw them blowing by. Her mother always held after that that anything the child set out to do she could accomplish.

So it is not to be wondered at that when she set out to be a writer she succeeded, and succeeded beyond even her own girlish dreams, for among other attainments she was the first woman to be granted the Nobel prize.

putting on their wraps, "there were some way that we could act out that story your mother tells of you when you coasted over Lövssjö (Green Lake)."

Beata interrupted. "I don't think even you," pointing a finger at Selma, "could do that on the stage, could you, Louisa?"

Selma possessed three Christian names—Selma Ottilliana Louise—and sometimes her friends made use of them all. They were referring to once when as a little girl she had desired to go to her Uncle's, but a heavy snowfall blocked the roads. Nothing daunted, she had broken off some branches from the trees, made two piles of them, placed her little brother on one and shoved him out on the ice on the lake. Seeing herself on the other and each of the children holding up a branch as a sail, the wind had done the rest. They were carried rapidly across the lake and arrived at their uncle's to the amazement of the people who saw them blowing by. Her mother always held after that that anything the child set out to do she could accomplish.

So it is not to be wondered at that when she set out to be a writer she succeeded, and succeeded beyond even her own girlish dreams, for among other attainments she was the first woman to be granted the Nobel prize.

putting on their wraps, "there were some way that we could act out that story your mother tells of you when you coasted over Lövssjö (Green Lake)."

Beata interrupted. "I don't think even you," pointing a finger at Selma, "could do that on the stage, could you, Louisa?"

Selma possessed three Christian names—Selma Ottilliana Louise—and sometimes her friends made use of them all. They were referring to once when as a little girl she had desired to go to her Uncle's, but a heavy snowfall blocked the roads. Nothing daunted, she had broken off some branches from the trees, made two piles of them, placed her little brother on one and shoved him out on the ice on the lake. Seeing herself on the other and each of the children holding up a branch as a sail, the wind had done the rest. They were carried rapidly across the lake and arrived at their uncle's to the amazement of the people who saw them blowing by. Her mother always held after that that anything the child set out to do she could accomplish.

So it is not to be wondered at that when she set out to be a writer she succeeded, and succeeded beyond even her own girlish dreams, for among other attainments she was the first woman to be granted the Nobel prize.

putting on their wraps, "there were some way that we could act out that story your mother tells of you when you coasted over Lövssjö (Green Lake)."

Beata interrupted. "I don't think even you," pointing a finger at Selma, "could do that on the stage, could you, Louisa?"

Selma Lagerlöf

NO ONE ever interfered with Selma's plans when it came to making up plays. Ever since, as a little girl, she had visited her Uncle in Copenhagen and been to the theater, she had written plays. "She's sure to be a great actress sometime," Ulla Moreaus exclaimed on this occasion when Selma, in the midst of a group of boys and girls, had just finished telling them how the play was to end.

Many young people predict greatness for each other, and in this instance it was a true prophecy, though it was not as a great actress, that the world was to hear of this fair Danish maid, but as a writer of stories.

Selma lived in a lovely country house called "Marbacka," surrounded by giant trees, in Värmland, in the central part of Sweden. On this particular day the moment the boys were released from rehearsal they were off at a bound for their coasting. The girls had this scene to themselves. It showed a typical kitchen in one of the prosperous homes. The room was lighted up by juniper roots burning in a large iron basket, hanging from a tall iron pole by the hearth. There were four weavers, all girls of 15 or 16, though dressed to appear as matrons, except Beata. In the play, she was Selma's rival and herself a dashing belle. The spinning wheels stood in a zigzag line at the front of the stage. Nora was spinning fine white cotton on a black wheel inlaid with yellow. Ulla, whose spinning wheel was painted red and green, was next; Lisa, the prettiest of them all, was spinning fine linen yarn, while Beata's wheel was an unspun one.

"I wish," Lisa said when the rehearsal was over and the girls were

putting on their wraps, "there were some way that we could act out that story your mother tells of you when you coasted over Lövssjö (Green Lake)."

Beata interrupted. "I don't think even you," pointing a finger at Selma, "could do that on the stage, could you, Louisa?"

Selma possessed three Christian names—Selma Ottilliana Louise—and sometimes her friends made use of them all. They were referring to once when as a little girl she had desired to go to her Uncle's, but a heavy snowfall blocked the roads. Nothing daunted, she had broken off some branches from the trees, made two piles of them, placed her little brother on one and shoved him out on the ice on the lake. Seeing herself on the other and each of the children holding up a branch as a sail, the wind had done the rest. They were carried rapidly across the lake and arrived at their uncle's to the amazement of the people who saw them blowing by. Her mother always held after that that anything the child set out to do she could accomplish.

So it is not to be wondered at that when she set out to be a writer she succeeded, and succeeded beyond even her own girlish dreams, for among other attainments she was the first woman to be granted the Nobel prize.

putting on their wraps, "there were some way that we could act out that story your mother tells of you when you coasted over Lövssjö (Green Lake)."

Beata interrupted. "I don't think even you," pointing a finger at Selma, "could do that on the stage, could you, Louisa?"

Selma possessed three Christian names—Selma Ottilliana Louise—and sometimes her friends made use of them all. They were referring to once when as a little girl she had desired to go to her Uncle's, but a heavy snowfall blocked the roads. Nothing daunted, she had broken off some branches from the trees, made two piles of them, placed her little brother on one and shoved him out on the ice on the lake. Seeing herself on the other and each of the children holding up a branch as a sail, the wind had done the rest. They were carried rapidly across the lake and arrived at their uncle's to the amazement of the people who saw them blowing by. Her mother always held after that that anything the child set out to do she could accomplish.

So it is not to be wondered at that when she set out to be a writer she succeeded, and succeeded beyond even her own girlish dreams, for among other attainments she was the first woman to be granted the Nobel prize.

putting on their wraps, "there were some way that we could act out that story your mother tells of you when you coasted over Lövssjö (Green Lake)."

Beata interrupted. "I don't think even you," pointing a finger at Selma, "could do that on the stage, could you, Louisa?"

Selma possessed three Christian names—Selma Ottilliana Louise—and sometimes her friends made use of them all. They were referring to once when as a little girl she had desired to go to her Uncle's, but a heavy snowfall blocked the roads. Nothing daunted, she had broken off some branches from the trees, made two piles of them, placed her little brother on one and shoved him out on the ice on the lake. Seeing herself on the other and each of the children holding up a branch as a sail, the wind had done the rest. They were carried rapidly across the lake and arrived at their uncle's to the amazement of the people who saw them blowing by. Her mother always held after that that anything the child set out to do she could accomplish.

So it is not to be wondered at that when she set out to be a writer she succeeded, and succeeded beyond even her own girlish dreams, for among other attainments she was the first woman to be granted the Nobel prize.

putting on their wraps, "there were some way that we could act out that story your mother tells of you when you coasted over Lövssjö (Green Lake)."

Beata interrupted. "I don't think even you," pointing a finger at Selma, "could do that on the stage, could you, Louisa?"

Selma possessed three Christian names—Selma Ottilliana Louise—and sometimes her friends made use of them all. They were referring to once when as a little girl she had desired to go to her Uncle's, but a heavy snowfall blocked the roads. Nothing daunted, she had broken off some branches from the trees, made two piles of them, placed her little brother on one and shoved him out on the ice on the lake. Seeing herself on the other and each of the children holding up a branch as a sail, the wind had done the rest. They were carried rapidly across the lake and arrived at their uncle's to the amazement of the people who saw them blowing by. Her mother always held after that that anything the child set out to do she could accomplish.

So it is not to be wondered at that when she set out to be a writer she succeeded, and succeeded beyond even her own girlish dreams, for among other attainments she was the first woman to be granted the Nobel prize.

putting on their wraps, "there were some way that we could act out that story your mother tells of you when you coasted over Lövssjö (Green Lake)."

When She Was a Girl

Selma Lagerlöf

NO ONE ever interfered with Selma's plans when it came to making up plays. Ever since, as a little girl, she had visited her Uncle in Copenhagen and been to the theater, she had written plays. "She's sure to be a great actress sometime," Ulla Moreaus exclaimed on this occasion when Selma, in the midst of a group of boys and girls, had just finished telling them how the play was to end.

Many young people predict greatness for each other, and in this instance it was a true prophecy, though it was not as a great actress, that the world was to hear of this fair Danish maid, but as a writer of stories.

Selma lived in a lovely country house called "Marbacka," surrounded by giant trees, in Värmland, in the central part of Sweden. On this particular day the moment the boys were released from rehearsal they were off at a bound for their coasting. The girls had this scene to themselves. It showed a typical kitchen in one of the prosperous homes. The room was lighted up by juniper roots burning in a large iron basket, hanging from a tall iron pole by the hearth. There were four weavers, all girls of 15 or 16, though dressed to appear as matrons, except Beata. In the play, she was Selma's rival and herself a dashing belle. The spinning wheels stood in a zigzag line at the front of the stage. Nora was spinning fine white cotton on a black wheel inlaid with yellow. Ulla, whose spinning wheel was painted red and green, was next; Lisa, the prettiest of them all, was spinning fine linen yarn, while Beata's wheel was an unspun one.

"I wish," Lisa said when the rehearsal was over and the girls were

putting on their wraps, "there were some way that we could act out that story your mother tells of you when you coasted over Lövssjö (Green Lake)."

Beata interrupted. "I don't think even you," pointing a finger at Selma, "could do that on the stage, could you, Louisa?"

Selma possessed three Christian names—Selma Ottilliana Louise—and sometimes her friends made use of them all. They were referring to once when as a little girl she had desired to go to her Uncle's, but a heavy snowfall blocked the roads. Nothing daunted, she had broken off some branches from the trees, made two piles of them, placed her little brother on one and shoved him out on the ice on the lake. Seeing herself on the other and each of the children holding up a branch as a sail, the wind had done the rest. They were carried rapidly across the lake and arrived at their uncle's to the amazement of the people who saw them blowing by. Her mother always held after that that anything the child set out to do she could accomplish.

So it is not to be wondered at that when she set out to be a writer she succeeded, and succeeded beyond even her own girlish dreams, for among other attainments she was the first woman to be granted the Nobel prize.

putting on their wraps, "there were some way that we could act out that story your mother tells of you when you coasted over Lövssjö (Green Lake)."

Beata interrupted. "I don't think even you," pointing a finger at Selma, "could do that on the stage, could you, Louisa?"

Selma possessed three Christian names—Selma Ottilliana Louise—and sometimes her friends made use of them all. They were referring to once when as a little girl she had desired to go to her Uncle's, but a heavy snowfall blocked the roads. Nothing daunted, she had broken off some branches from the trees, made two piles of them, placed her little brother on one and shoved him out on the ice on the lake. Seeing herself on the other and each of the children holding up a branch as a sail, the wind had done the rest. They were carried rapidly across the lake and arrived at their uncle's to the amazement of the people who saw them blowing by. Her mother always held after that that anything the child set out to do she could accomplish.

So it is not to be wondered at that when she set out to be a writer she succeeded, and succeeded beyond even her own girlish dreams, for among other attainments she was the first woman to be granted the Nobel prize.

putting on their wraps, "there were some way that we could act out that story your mother tells of you when you coasted over Lövssjö (Green Lake)."

Beata interrupted. "I don't think even you," pointing a finger at Selma, "could do that on the stage, could you, Louisa?"

Selma possessed three Christian names—Selma Ottilliana Louise—and sometimes her friends made use of them all. They were referring to once when as a little girl she had desired to go to her Uncle's, but a heavy snowfall blocked the roads. Nothing daunted, she had broken off some branches from the trees, made two piles of them, placed her little brother on one and shoved him out on the ice on the lake. Seeing herself on the other and each of the children holding up a branch as a sail, the wind had done the rest. They were carried rapidly across the lake and arrived at their uncle's to the amazement of the people who saw them blowing by. Her mother always held after that that anything the child set out to do she could accomplish.

So it is not to be wondered at that when she set out to be a writer she succeeded, and succeeded beyond even her own girlish dreams, for among other attainments she was the first woman to be granted the Nobel prize.

putting on their wraps, "there were some way that we could act out that story your mother tells of you when you coasted over Lövssjö (Green Lake)."

Beata interrupted. "I don't think even you," pointing a finger at Selma, "could do that on the stage, could you, Louisa?"

Selma possessed three Christian names—Selma Ottilliana Louise—and sometimes her friends made use of them all. They were referring to once when as a little girl she had desired to go to her Uncle's, but a heavy snowfall blocked the roads. Nothing daunted, she had broken off some branches from the trees, made two piles of them, placed her little brother on one and shoved him out on the ice on the lake. Seeing herself on the other and each of the children holding up a branch as a sail, the wind had done the rest. They were carried rapidly across the lake and arrived at their uncle's to the amazement of the people who saw them blowing by. Her mother always held after that that anything the child set out to do she could accomplish.

So it is not to be wondered at that when she set out to be a writer she succeeded, and succeeded beyond even her own girlish dreams, for among other attainments she was the first woman to be granted the Nobel prize.

A Splendid Value!

Electric Curling Irons, \$1

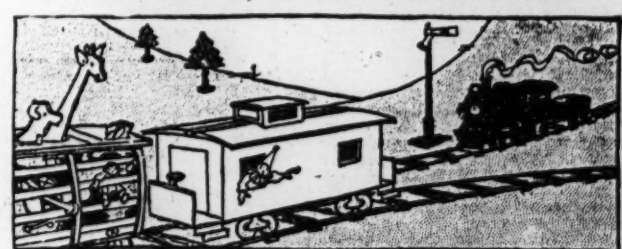
Fully Guaranteed Sent Postpaid and Insured

Our Curling Irons, although moderately priced, will give complete satisfaction. The heating element which is the vital part of an iron, will give unusual service due to the high grade material used in its construction. These irons which are designed not to overheat and scorch the hair, are full size, being 11 inches long. Other features are, large, easily-grasped handle, two-piece attachment plug and strong, substantial spring which allows the curler to grasp the hair firmly. Instantly changed from curler to waver by removing clamping jaw. These irons will operate effectively on either direct or alternating current.

Each iron will be fully inspected before it is mailed but if entire satisfaction is not received or the heating element burns out within one year, we will replace with a new iron or refund the purchase price. Prompt and careful attention to mail orders.

The FRANK L. STUTSON CO. Washington C. H., Ohio, U. S. A.

My BOOKHOUSE



"I Think I Can! I Think I Can!"

And the Little Engine did. He puffed and chugged and tugged and pulled the little train of cars over the mountain so that the children might have their Christmas toys. But first he thought he could.

Every child who owns My BOOK HOUSE knows and loves the story of "The Little Engine that Could." He loves the generosity, courage and perseverance of the Little Engine. He sees the value of these qualities and most important of all he applies them to his problems. Think what it means to the child to meet any obstacle with the confidence and persistence learned from this story. Think what it means for him to be able to say with the Little Engine, "I thought I could!"

My BOOK HOUSE is different from other children's books. It presents reading of a high literary standard which children will enjoy and which will strengthen and build character. It gives children the very best stories and poems obtainable, selected from a wide range of sources by one who is "a writer, an educator, and herself a mother." Six volumes, 2560 pages. Its 537 titles represent 197 authors and 36 countries. The illustrations are "unforgettable." Selected, edited, graded and indexed by Olive Beaupre Miller.

FREE to Parents

Clip here and mail for free booklet, "Right Reading

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

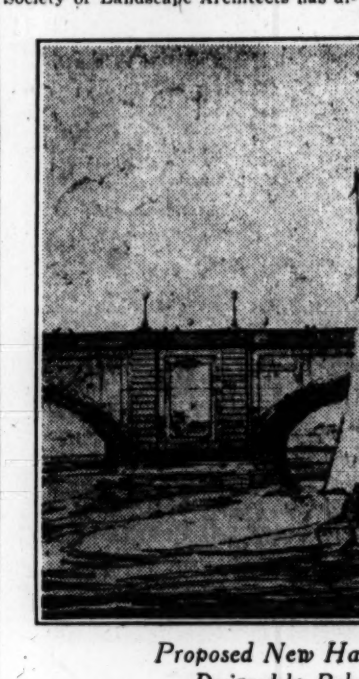
Architecture

Bridges and Houses
in Joint Boston
Architectural Show

AN ARCHITECTURAL exhibition open free to the public is an attractive to many as an exhibition of water colors or etchings. Particularly is this true of the man or woman who wants to have a home of his or her own. The exhibition of the Boston Society of Architects and the Boston Architectural Club has just been opened and will continue at the Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street, until April 12, from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., and on Sundays, from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m.

It would be difficult to find a more appropriate place in Boston for an architectural exhibition than the Rogers Building—built in 1871 from designs over from Paris and evidently inspired by the pavilions of the main courtyard at Versailles, it was a pioneer in the development of the Back Bay. As you stand near Trinity Church, overlooking the city and sea from the west, look first across Copley Square at the Public Library, successful American interpretation of the Italian Renaissance; then turn; and see how the Rogers Building, with its imposing "Rogers steps" and four Corinthian columns comes forward and holds its own with classic dignity, while the library with low horizontal lines and less need for aggressiveness, seems to grow smaller in scale and to draw back into the distance. Formerly the main building of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, it is now used by its department of architecture and the Lowell lectures. On the main floor is one of the best exhibition rooms in the city and Professor Emerson has already made it notable by exhibitions of general interest, not always strictly architectural.

striking residence interiors and a bank building. Several stained glass windows are shown by Reynolds, Francis & Robinson, done for Cram & Ferguson. There are also sketches for stained glass. There is a good selection, showing the work of the students at Harvard and at the Institute of Technology. As the Society of Landscape Architects has already held its exhibition at Horticultural Hall, they were represented only by Loring Underwood and by Arthur Shurtleff.



Proposed New Harvard Bridge, Between Boston and Cambridge, Mass.
Designed by Robert D. Andrews for the Metropolitan District Commission

A suitable location for a war memorial for metropolitan Boston has been much discussed. Mayor Peters appointed a committee to consider this question, which Mayor Curley has continued. Their report located a memorial on an island in the Charles connected with Harvard Bridge. The large drawings for this scheme are on exhibition. There is also a model by Samuel W. Mead, architect and J. P. Parson, sculptor, for a peristyle on Boston Common, surrounding the existing soldiers' monument. Many plans have been made for a memorial located in the space at the left of the Massachusetts State House grounds, bounded by Beacon, Joy and Mt. Vernon streets. The only one of these drawings in the exhibition is that by Dana Somes. The proposal to take land west of the State House aroused some criticism among those present at the exhibition, as it would involve the removal of several old-time houses that help give the colonial character of which Boston is proud, and it was pointed out that the completion of any of these memorials near the State House would mar the effect of that building. There was a suggestion for treating the approaches to Harvard Bridge as a memorial, made by Kilham, Hopkins and Greeley.

In the exhibition are many bridge designs. In the group which had been originally gathered at the Boston Athenaeum to study the study of proposed Harvard Bridge, beside the design of the Mayor's committee, above mentioned, there is also included the design of Robert D. Andrews, made for the Metropolitan District Commission. This is for a masonry bridge with large approaches in the form of peninsulas that contain buildings that might be used as boat houses or rooms for the public who use the Basin in winter for skating; it also has architectural arrangements for the location of statuary or special memorials.

A modification of this idea was made by Haven & Hoyt for the Metropolitan Planning Division, appointed by the Governor last summer, showing an underpass for carrying the shore traffic along Beacon Street out into the peninsula and uniting the bridge to underpass the enormously increasing automobile cross traffic that now fills Massachusetts Avenue and the bridge. Below and Aldrich, with Ralph W. Gray, exhibit a scheme for uniting some of the existing piers of the old bridge, with a small model of one arch. With these were hung many water colors of bridges in France by the French artist Vital, exhibited through the courtesy of Professor Emerson.

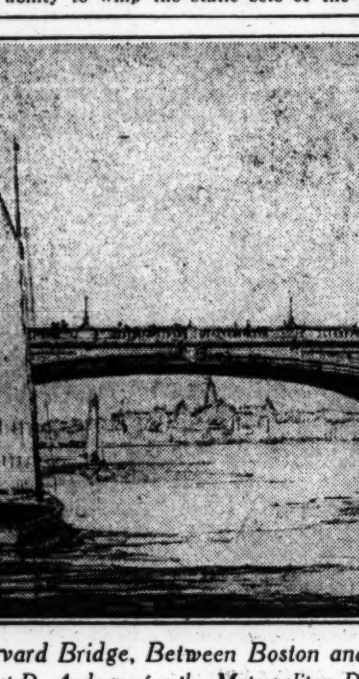
Another part of the room is a design by the engineers of the Metropolitan Planning Division for a steel bridge at Cottage Farm, showing a relocation of the railroad bridge, and there is also a design for the same bridge, in masonry, by Frank A. Bourne, where the railroad was carried under the highway bridge and practically concealed. The value of the co-operation of an architect and an engineer is shown in the design exhibited by Bigelow & Wadsworth, with Stone & Webster, engineers and builders of the Edison Light plant. Domestic architecture is of course extremely in evidence. Among the most charming of the adaptations of early Colonial is one by Derby & Robinson, of a house in Winsted. There is even a framed collection of the wall papers of this house. They also exhibit two theater fronts and a Revere Street house painted a brilliant vermilion.

A photograph of a quiet terrace attracts one to a design by Dana Somes for a residence at Newtonville. In contrast to this is a store and apartment building at 146 Charlestown Street, by him, at the foot of Colonial Beach. Hill, Strickland, Blodgett & Law have particularly pleasing interiors in which antique furniture catches the eye. Frohman, Bobb & Little exhibit a cathedral at Orlando, Fla., some interesting interiors and a library for Washington Cathedral, with an irregular medieval plan. Little & Browne show

RESTAURANTS
COLUMBUS, O.
OLDS RESTAURANT
OPEN EVERY BUSINESS DAY
From 10:30 to 2
113 1/2 N. HIGH STREET
CLEVELAND
TEA SHOP
Afternoon Tea 3 to 5
Luncheon 11 to 2:30
The Lindner Cot
2001 Ave. Parkersburg St.
CLEVELAND

RESTAURANTS
CLEVELAND
HOTEL CLEVELAND
CLEVELAND, OHIO
Our restaurants and lunch room have a reputation for the best food and service obtainable. Unusual music adds to the pleasure of dining here.
Special \$2.00 Dinners Thursdays and Sundays
from 5 to 9 P. M.
HOTEL CLEVELAND

put the audiences at the Opera "en delirio," the significance of stage decoration under such men as Bakst, Golovine, Benois, Roerich, to mention a few, became greatly enhanced. But it has remained for Boris Anisfeld to push the matter to still further conclusions. Since his arrival in America his talents have been fortunately added to the creative resources of the Metropolitan Opera House and the Chicago Opera Company. His is the power to sweep the various drops and wings and borders with brush strokes of unparalleled fluency and force, of the ability to whip the static sets of the



ater and opera house into such a whirl of swift wash and vivid accent that the scenery seems possessed of the wings of some sparkling "esquisses" or water color. In the dazzling visions he has evoked for the Metropolitan on four occasions, when special dress was required for "La Reine Fiammette," "Mefistofele," "Le Roi de Lahore," "Siegfried," and "The Blue Bird," and for Chicago's production of "The Love of the Three Oranges," the very heights of fantastic splendor have been scaled.

All this is of moment because Mr. Anisfeld's third American exhibition of paintings and sketches is now to be seen at the Reinhardt Galleries, and his recent investment for the Massenet opera is current at the Metropolitan; of moment, too, since it is as artist of the theater rather than of the gallery that this Muscovite fantasist must be reckoned with. With the exception of one large canvas, "The Garden of Hesperides," done with something of the fluent transparency and rich coloring of his stage decorations, there is little among the 50 odd paintings of color and form that Mr. Anisfeld has translated them for the Metropolitan. For those who have never seen the full realization of these sketches, there is no way of proving what a remarkable artist he is.

There is a secondary interest, perhaps, in the canvases that he turns to between his more exacting tasks of the theater. In these landscapes, portraits and fantasies, but the memories crowd between of some ruby-hued hanging flung across the portico of Fiammette's pavilion with sweeping strokes that argue a brush, such as Kipling speaks of in his comet-wise sonnet, or the traced gardens of her court, studded with fountains dripping gold and alabaster statues and fruit trees bursting with unheard-of bounty, or other visions where fast and fancy play fast and loose with form and color and light.

RESTAURANTS
NEW YORK
De Old English Restaurant
14 East 44th Street
Luncheon—Special Afternoon Service
Dinner—A la Carte Throughout Day
Quality Food—Moderate Prices
Miss Edwards' Restaurant
21 East 49th Street
Table d'hôte and à la carte.
CLOSED SUNDAY
The Otletier 33 W. 67 Street
LUNCHEON—DINNER
Special Sunday Chicken Luncheon 75c

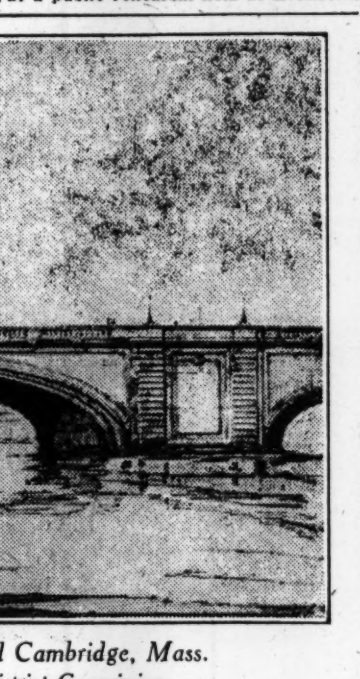
RESTAURANTS
COLUMBUS, O.
OLDS RESTAURANT
OPEN EVERY BUSINESS DAY
From 10:30 to 2
113 1/2 N. HIGH STREET
CLEVELAND
TEA SHOP
Afternoon Tea 3 to 5
Luncheon 11 to 2:30
The Lindner Cot
2001 Ave. Parkersburg St.
CLEVELAND

RESTAURANTS
CLEVELAND
HOTEL CLEVELAND
CLEVELAND, OHIO
Our restaurants and lunch room have a reputation for the best food and service obtainable. Unusual music adds to the pleasure of dining here.
Special \$2.00 Dinners Thursdays and Sundays
from 5 to 9 P. M.
HOTEL CLEVELAND

RESTAURANTS
CLEVELAND
HOTEL CLEVELAND
CLEVELAND, OHIO
Our restaurants and lunch room have a reputation for the best food and service obtainable. Unusual music adds to the pleasure of dining here.
Special \$2.00 Dinners Thursdays and Sundays
from 5 to 9 P. M.
HOTEL CLEVELAND

Music News and Reviews
Chicago Orchestra Plays
New Work by an American

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, March 31.—Two novelties figured in the scheme of art set forth by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra at its concert March 28 and 29. One of these was a work entitled "Mardi Gras," which had been heard last May at a public rehearsal held at Evanston,



Ill., in connection with the competition for a prize of \$1000 offered by the Chicago North Festival Association. Edward Collins, the composer of "Mardi Gras," has been known principally as a pianist, and a remarkable pianist, but if one may accept the portraits offered by his orchestral composition, he will be heard from further as a creator of more than ordinarily worthy art. "Mardi Gras" is a notable production for a composer whose experience of the orchestra has been necessarily small. Its music is full of admirable effect, highly colored, vivacious and rhythmically alert. Of its success with the listeners there was no doubt.

The other novelty was a set of variations for orchestra and piano on the nursery tune, "Ah, vous dirai-je, Maman," by Ernest von Dohnanyi. In this work the Hungarian composer has taken art with less seriousness than of yore. The variations belong to that class of music—not a large one—which exploits humor and which has for its ultimate object promotion of the gaiety

AMUSEMENTS
TOURING ATTRACTIONS
GUY POST
in "THE CLIMAX"
By EDWARD J. LOCKE
RICHARD OBE, Manager
THE SELWYNS in association with
ADOLPH KLAUBER Present
JANE CRAWFORD
as CLEOPATRA
APRIL 4-5, HARTFORD, CONN.
APRIL 7-8-9, PROVIDENCE, R. I.
10-11-12, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

RESTAURANTS
NEW YORK
De Old English Restaurant
14 East 44th Street
Luncheon—Special Afternoon Service
Dinner—A la Carte Throughout Day
Quality Food—Moderate Prices
Miss Edwards' Restaurant
21 East 49th Street
Table d'hôte and à la carte.
CLOSED SUNDAY
The Otletier 33 W. 67 Street
LUNCHEON—DINNER
Special Sunday Chicken Luncheon 75c

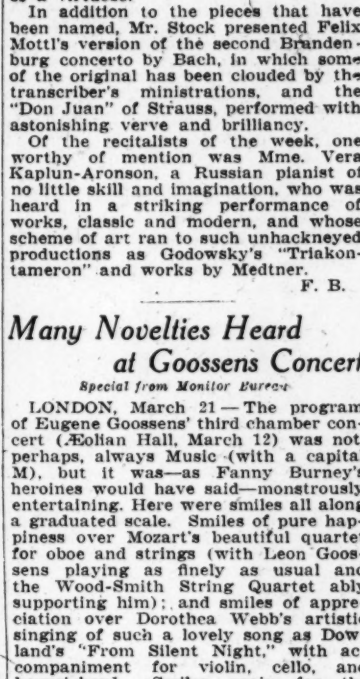
RESTAURANTS
COLUMBUS, O.
OLDS RESTAURANT
OPEN EVERY BUSINESS DAY
From 10:30 to 2
113 1/2 N. HIGH STREET
CLEVELAND
TEA SHOP
Afternoon Tea 3 to 5
Luncheon 11 to 2:30
The Lindner Cot
2001 Ave. Parkersburg St.
CLEVELAND

RESTAURANTS
CLEVELAND
HOTEL CLEVELAND
CLEVELAND, OHIO
Our restaurants and lunch room have a reputation for the best food and service obtainable. Unusual music adds to the pleasure of dining here.
Special \$2.00 Dinners Thursdays and Sundays
from 5 to 9 P. M.
HOTEL CLEVELAND

RESTAURANTS
CLEVELAND
HOTEL CLEVELAND
CLEVELAND, OHIO
Our restaurants and lunch room have a reputation for the best food and service obtainable. Unusual music adds to the pleasure of dining here.
Special \$2.00 Dinners Thursdays and Sundays
from 5 to 9 P. M.
HOTEL CLEVELAND

Music News and Reviews
Chicago Orchestra Plays
New Work by an American

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, March 31.—Two novelties figured in the scheme of art set forth by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra at its concert March 28 and 29. One of these was a work entitled "Mardi Gras," which had been heard last May at a public rehearsal held at Evanston,



Ill., in connection with the competition for a prize of \$1000 offered by the Chicago North Festival Association. Edward Collins, the composer of "Mardi Gras," has been known principally as a pianist, and a remarkable pianist, but if one may accept the portraits offered by his orchestral composition, he will be heard from further as a creator of more than ordinarily worthy art. "Mardi Gras" is a notable production for a composer whose experience of the orchestra has been necessarily small. Its music is full of admirable effect, highly colored, vivacious and rhythmically alert. Of its success with the listeners there was no doubt.

The other novelty was a set of variations for orchestra and piano on the nursery tune, "Ah, vous dirai-je, Maman," by Ernest von Dohnanyi. In this work the Hungarian composer has taken art with less seriousness than of yore. The variations belong to that class of music—not a large one—which exploits humor and which has for its ultimate object promotion of the gaiety

AMUSEMENTS
TOURING ATTRACTIONS
GUY POST
in "THE CLIMAX"
By EDWARD J. LOCKE
RICHARD OBE, Manager
THE SELWYNS in association with
ADOLPH KLAUBER Present
JANE CRAWFORD
as CLEOPATRA
APRIL 4-5, HARTFORD, CONN.
APRIL 7-8-9, PROVIDENCE, R. I.
10-11-12, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

RESTAURANTS
NEW YORK
De Old English Restaurant
14 East 44th Street
Luncheon—Special Afternoon Service
Dinner—A la Carte Throughout Day
Quality Food—Moderate Prices
Miss Edwards' Restaurant
21 East 49th Street
Table d'hôte and à la carte.
CLOSED SUNDAY
The Otletier 33 W. 67 Street
LUNCHEON—DINNER
Special Sunday Chicken Luncheon 75c

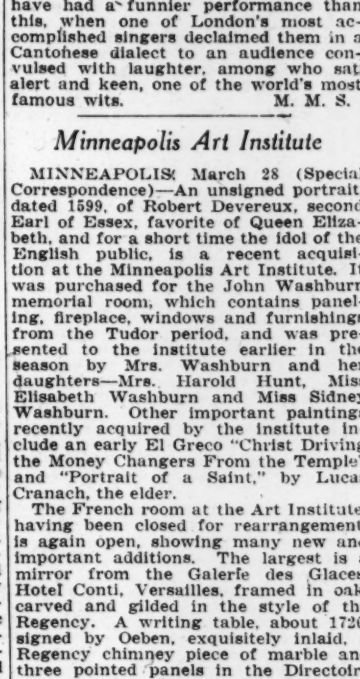
RESTAURANTS
COLUMBUS, O.
OLDS RESTAURANT
OPEN EVERY BUSINESS DAY
From 10:30 to 2
113 1/2 N. HIGH STREET
CLEVELAND
TEA SHOP
Afternoon Tea 3 to 5
Luncheon 11 to 2:30
The Lindner Cot
2001 Ave. Parkersburg St.
CLEVELAND

RESTAURANTS
CLEVELAND
HOTEL CLEVELAND
CLEVELAND, OHIO
Our restaurants and lunch room have a reputation for the best food and service obtainable. Unusual music adds to the pleasure of dining here.
Special \$2.00 Dinners Thursdays and Sundays
from 5 to 9 P. M.
HOTEL CLEVELAND

RESTAURANTS
CLEVELAND
HOTEL CLEVELAND
CLEVELAND, OHIO
Our restaurants and lunch room have a reputation for the best food and service obtainable. Unusual music adds to the pleasure of dining here.
Special \$2.00 Dinners Thursdays and Sundays
from 5 to 9 P. M.
HOTEL CLEVELAND

Music News and Reviews
Chicago Orchestra Plays
New Work by an American

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, March 31.—Two novelties figured in the scheme of art set forth by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra at its concert March 28 and 29. One of these was a work entitled "Mardi Gras," which had been heard last May at a public rehearsal held at Evanston,



Ill., in connection with the competition for a prize of \$1000 offered by the Chicago North Festival Association. Edward Collins, the composer of "Mardi Gras," has been known principally as a pianist, and a remarkable pianist, but if one may accept the portraits offered by his orchestral composition, he will be heard from further as a creator of more than ordinarily worthy art. "Mardi Gras" is a notable production for a composer whose experience of the orchestra has been necessarily small. Its music is full of admirable effect, highly colored, vivacious and rhythmically alert. Of its success with the listeners there was no doubt.

The other novelty was a set of variations for orchestra and piano on the nursery tune, "Ah, vous dirai-je, Maman," by Ernest von Dohnanyi. In this work the Hungarian composer has taken art with less seriousness than of yore. The variations belong to that class of music—not a large one—which exploits humor and which has for its ultimate object promotion of the gaiety

AMUSEMENTS
TOURING ATTRACTIONS
GUY POST
in "THE CLIMAX"
By EDWARD J. LOCKE
RICHARD OBE, Manager
THE SELWYNS in association with
ADOLPH KLAUBER Present
JANE CRAWFORD
as CLEOPATRA
APRIL 4-5, HARTFORD, CONN.
APRIL 7-8-9, PROVIDENCE, R. I.
10-11-12, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

RESTAURANTS
NEW YORK
De Old English Restaurant
14 East 44th Street
Luncheon—Special Afternoon Service
Dinner—A la Carte Throughout Day
Quality Food—Moderate Prices
Miss Edwards' Restaurant
21 East 49th Street
Table d'hôte and à la carte.
CLOSED SUNDAY
The Otletier 33 W. 67 Street
LUNCHEON—DINNER
Special Sunday Chicken Luncheon 75c

RESTAURANTS
COLUMBUS, O.
OLDS RESTAURANT
OPEN EVERY BUSINESS DAY
From 10:30 to 2
113 1/2 N. HIGH STREET
CLEVELAND
TEA SHOP
Afternoon Tea 3 to 5
Luncheon 11 to 2:30
The Lindner Cot
2001 Ave. Parkersburg St.
CLEVELAND

RESTAURANTS
CLEVELAND
HOTEL CLEVELAND
CLEVELAND, OHIO
Our restaurants and lunch room have a reputation for the best food and service obtainable. Unusual music adds to the pleasure of dining here.
Special \$2.00 Dinners Thursdays and Sundays
from 5 to 9 P. M.
HOTEL CLEVELAND

RESTAURANTS
CLEVELAND
HOTEL CLEVELAND
CLEVELAND, OHIO
Our restaurants and lunch room have a reputation for the best food and service obtainable. Unusual music adds to the pleasure of dining here.
Special \$2.00 Dinners Thursdays and Sundays
from 5 to 9 P. M.
HOTEL CLEVELAND

Music News and Reviews
Chicago Orchestra Plays
New Work by an American

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, March 31.—Two novelties figured in the scheme of art set forth by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra at its concert March 28 and 29. One of these was a work entitled "Mardi Gras," which had been heard last May at a public rehearsal held at Evanston,



Ill., in connection with the competition for a prize of \$1000 offered by the Chicago North Festival Association. Edward Collins, the composer of "Mardi Gras," has been known principally as a pianist, and a remarkable pianist, but if one may accept the portraits offered by his orchestral composition, he will be heard from further as a creator of more than ordinarily worthy art. "Mardi Gras" is a notable production for a composer whose experience of the orchestra has been necessarily small. Its music is full of admirable effect, highly colored, vivacious and rhythmically alert. Of its success with the listeners there was no doubt.

The other novelty was a set of variations for orchestra and piano on the nursery tune, "Ah, vous dirai-je, Maman," by Ernest von Dohnanyi. In this work the Hungarian composer has taken art with less seriousness than of yore. The variations belong to that class of music—not a large one—which exploits humor and which has for its ultimate object promotion of the gaiety

AMUSEMENTS
TOURING ATTRACTIONS
GUY POST
in "THE CLIMAX"
By EDWARD J. LOCKE
RICHARD OBE, Manager
THE SELWYNS in association with
ADOLPH KLAUBER Present
JANE CRAWFORD
as CLEOPATRA
APRIL 4-5, HARTFORD, CONN.
APRIL 7-8-9, PROVIDENCE, R. I.
10-11-12, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

RESTAURANTS
NEW YORK
De Old English Restaurant
14 East 44th Street
Luncheon—Special Afternoon Service
Dinner—A la Carte Throughout Day
Quality Food—Moderate Prices
Miss Edwards' Restaurant
21 East 49th Street
Table d'hôte and à la carte.
CLOSED SUNDAY
The Otletier 33 W. 67 Street
LUNCHEON—DINNER
Special Sunday Chicken Luncheon 75c

RESTAURANTS
COLUMBUS, O.
OLDS RESTAURANT
OPEN EVERY BUSINESS DAY
From 10:30 to 2
113 1/2 N. HIGH STREET
CLEVELAND
TEA SHOP
Afternoon Tea 3 to 5
Luncheon 11 to 2:30
The Lindner Cot
2001 Ave. Parkersburg St.
CLEVELAND

RESTAURANTS
CLEVELAND
HOTEL CLEVELAND
CLEVELAND, OHIO
Our restaurants and lunch room have a reputation for the best food and service obtainable. Unusual music adds to the pleasure of dining here.
Special \$2.00 Dinners Thursdays and Sundays
from 5 to 9 P. M.
HOTEL CLEVELAND

RESTAURANTS
CLEVELAND
HOTEL CLEVELAND
CLEVELAND, OHIO
Our restaurants and lunch room have a reputation for the best food and service obtainable. Unusual music adds to the pleasure of dining here.
Special \$2.00 Dinners Thursdays and Sundays
from 5 to 9 P. M.
HOTEL CLEVELAND

SMALL MARGIN OF PROFIT FOR TIRE INDUSTRY

Ruthless Cutting Down of Expenses—Production Is Still Heavy

AKRON, O., April 3.—The automobile tire industry as well as the rubber industry as a whole enter the second quarter on a small margin of profit basis, as far as the Akron district is concerned.

This is true in spite of the fact that the price levels for the most part are those which obtained during the last half of 1923 when many of the rubber companies complained that it was impossible to show profits.

While there is no definite information as yet available that the industry intends to raise tire prices during the second quarter, as was generally predicted early in the year, it is certain that such a move would give the industry much satisfactory profit.

Profits now being realized have been brought about by merciless cutting of costs both in alterations materials used and by the reduction of overhead.

The industry thought it had liquidated thoroughly during 1923, but when prices were slashed in July, 1923, it was realized that more reductions were necessary and they have been made in almost a ruthless fashion.

Cutting Down Expenses
The process which brought Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company from 4500 salaried employees to 1500, and 30,000 laborers to 10,000 with an equal production during the depression period, has been duplicated in most of the plants in which it was started, and has been inaugurated in those where it was believed it would be possible to "pull through" with existing overhead.

On every hand plans for cutting costs are discussed. Tires with fewer plies of fabric, less rubber in certain seemingly unnecessary sections and other methods for reducing the costs are the talk of the entire industry.

A drop in material prices has also aided the manufacturers in showing profits. The drop in the fabric market corresponding to the drop in the cotton market and the constant drop in the crude rubber market have done much to ease the situation and to make possible net earnings where otherwise a mere breaking even might have been fortunate.

Production Is Reaching the Peak
The last two years at very close to 110,000 tires a day for the district. This figure will be reached easily at the end of April at the rate the production tickets are being moved upward.

Big Reduction
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company is very close to the 1923 peak of 32,000 or 33,000 tires a day. The B. F. Goodrich Company has moved to 22,000 tires a day, which is an increase of 4,000 a day over the production ticket maintained for more than 10 or 12 months.

Firestone is operating about 25,000; Miller Rubber Company is making close to 9,000 a day, while General Tire & Rubber Company is at the peak of 4,500 tires a day, and has recalled its salesmen to prevent further piling up of orders.

Kelly-Springfield is reported to be making in excess of 1500 a day, while several of the smaller companies are reported to be nearing capacity. Selfridge Rubber Company is practically at the capacity of its Barbours plant, and is contemplating operation of its New Castle (Pa.) plant, which has been closed for almost a year.

The Demand for Balloon Tires
is constantly increasing and production is far beyond any expectations entertained six months ago. The daily output in the district of the balloon type of tires is close to 7,000, according to reliable estimates.

YEAR'S EARNINGS OF LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE LARGER

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, reports net income of \$13,498,935 after taxes and charges, equivalent to \$11.53 a share earned on the \$117,000,000 stock. This compares with \$10.59, or \$11.72 a share, on the \$72,000,000 stock outstanding in 1922.

The income account for 1923 compares as follows:

	1923	1922
Op. rev.	\$136,375,672	\$121,133,840
Exp. rev.	109,865,090	99,695,496
Tax and etc.	5,644,310	4,723,948
Net inc.	20,866,272	16,714,396
Div. on stock	7,287,871	7,822,925
Net op. inc.	13,578,401	8,891,471
Other inc.	2,995,452	2,827,407
Total inc.	16,573,853	11,718,878
Int. rents, etc.	10,196,627	9,833,709
Net inc.	12,485,226	11,885,179
Divs.	5,850,000	5,040,000
Shg. funds, etc.	221,102	170,852
Surplus	7,414,124	6,674,327

* Decrease \$67,054.
Profit and loss account follows:
Credit balance Jan. 1, 1923, \$7,950,945; add surplus for 1922, before dividends, \$13,277,833; profit on road and equipment sold, \$25,257; unrefundable over charges, \$2,205; miscellaneous, \$2,902,848; making total credits, \$34,273,288; deduct cash dividends, \$5,850,000; stock dividend, \$45,000,000; appropriated for investment in physical properties, \$70,250; debt discount, \$1,215,000; loss on retired road and equipment, \$14,900; miscellaneous debits, \$7608; profit and loss surplus \$42,020,179.

G. R. KINNEY COMPANY EARNINGS
G. R. Kinney Company, Inc., net income for 1923 of \$924,474, after charges and federal tax, was equal to \$17.20 a share. \$3,744,000 preferred on which there are accumulated dividends of 5 per cent. Allowing for only regular 8 per cent annual preferred dividends, the balance is equal to \$8.31 a share on 50,027 shares no-par common, compared with net income of \$910,283, equal, after allowing for regular 8 per cent preferred dividends, to \$9.10 a share on 52,553 shares of no-par common in 1922.

PUBLIC SERVICE OF NEW JERSEY
NEW YORK, April 3.—Public Service Corporation of New Jersey has filed a new schedule of rates with the New Jersey Board of Public Utility Commissioners, which will save gas and electric customers about \$2,500,000 a year. Gas rates will be cheaper by 5 cents a thousand cubic feet and electricity for lighting will drop 1 cent a kilowatt hour, after the first 20 kilowatt hours in each month and up to 2500 kilowatt hours a month.

CANADIAN FREIGHT LOADINGS
MONTREAL, April 3.—Revenue freight loaded in Canada last week amounted to 59,580 cars, an increase for the week of 2155, of which 2114 were in east and \$1 in west. Cumulative totals to date this year are 621,558 cars, compared with 522,598, an increase of 98,961, or 12.5 per cent.

ANTHRACITE PRICES REDUCED
PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—The Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron announced a reduction in the prices of anthracite at the mines for the month of April only, as follows: Egg and nut sizes reduced 50c to \$5.65, chestnut 50c to \$5.65, stove 40c to \$5.75, and pea 50c to \$5.65.

A Stabilized Investment Yielding 6½% \$675,000

FIRST MORTGAGE SERIAL BONDS

to be secured by the land and

THIRTY-THREE FIFTH AVENUE APARTMENTS

Corner 10th Street, New York City
Now under construction.

These First Mortgage Bonds are outstanding examples of stability—a stability which protects the investor firmly and persistently until the last bonds are paid at final maturity.

Upon this type of investment we have built our reputation over many years. Today, as one of the oldest First Mortgage Real Estate Bond houses, we are able to offer to investors this issue of First Mortgage Bonds yielding 6½% which will bring a steady income for years to come.

Investors wishing to participate in this opportunity for this highly stabilized investment yielding 6½% should communicate with us at once, as the entire issue will undoubtedly be sold out rapidly. Write, call or phone.

Ask for Booklet CM-119

AMERICAN BOND & MORTGAGE CO.

137 North Dearborn Street
CHICAGO
145 Madison Avenue
NEW YORK

43-47 Federal Street
BOSTON
1525 Walnut Street
PHILADELPHIA

Capital and Surplus over \$4,500,000

The apartments will be located in one of the finest residential sections of the city which is restricted against the encroachments of business. Judging from the apartments directly across Fifth Avenue, the construction of which we helped to finance by the sale of First Mortgage bonds, the rental for these new apartments is already assured.

It is estimated that the income from the Thirty-Three Fifth Avenue Apartments will be over 3½% the greatest annual interest charge on the entire bond issue.

ST. PAUL SENIOR ISSUE IN DEMAND

Buying of Preferred Sends Stock to New 1924 High—Outlook of Road Improving

There has been important buying of St. Paul preferred stock and on heavy transactions the stock has pushed up decisively through the January high of 28 and established a new 1924 high at 30½.

It may have been part of the program that the stock early in March broke down to 22 before starting the current upswing. Buying in recent sessions has evidently proceeded with a good deal of confidence in spite of a sluggish and reactionary general market.

Interest has centered chiefly in the preferred, although the common has shared in the advance to some extent. The latter is still, however, considerably below the January high. Recognitions in the common are in the possibilities inherent in the preferred.

The inspiration of the advance is the great improvement in earnings and prospects of St. Paul. Continuation of this tendency will render the handling of St. Paul's \$48,000,000 of maturities in 1925 less difficult, and should enable the road to weather successfully this critical period. There is much confidence in the earnings outlook for 1923.

It is quite improbable that anything definite has been done as yet looking to the refunding of the 1925 maturities. It is desired to give St. Paul all the time possible to demonstrate its earning capacities. It would not be surprising if an offer were made to pay off a part of the bonds in cash and extend the balance, as the New Haven did with its European loan maturity in 1922.

St. Paul's chances of accomplishing such an operation would be better than were New Haven's two years ago if earnings make a good showing in the next few months. Indeed if the situation improves sufficiently it is not impossible that St. Paul might float an entirely new issue of bonds or secured notes and pay off the maturing bonds.

That St. Paul is not without good credit is indicated by the oversubscription of \$14,000,000 in January. St. Paul finished 1923 with its fixed earnings fully covered. February earnings made a splendid gain, particularly in net, compared with last year. Gross of \$12,932,915 increased \$586,233, or 4½ per cent, over February, 1922, while net operating income of \$1,373,021 was more than double that of last year. The gain was about 128 per cent.

January earnings fell slightly behind 1923 with the result that net operating income for the first two months was \$23,632 below that of the corresponding period of last year. But the February results are significant. The trend of traffic is upward and the management now has expenses well in hand. The property and equipment are in such condition that maintenance expenditures should be only on a moderate scale.

BRITISH BOND CONVERSIONS
LONDON, April 3.—As there are approximately 1,500,000 holders of 5 per cent war bonds, obviously whatever government may be in power will not ruin its chances for making subsequent conversions by offering better terms than those now existing. Terms on the next conversion will be less attractive than those offered a few days ago.

CARNEGIE STEEL COMPANY
PITTSBURGH, April 3.—The Carnegie Steel Company has received a contract for 4000 tons of steel material from the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, to be used in steamships being constructed by the Clyde Line.

BOSTON CONSOLIDATED GAS
Boston Consolidated Gas Company reports output for March, 1924, as 809,265,000 cubic feet, a decrease of 4.3 per cent, compared with March, 1923.

COTTON GROWTH IN QUEENSLAND

Notable Increase in Acreage in Last Four Years—Yield Value Exceeds Wheat

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 20.—E. G. Theodore, the Prime Minister of Queensland, recently addressed a meeting of Lancashire business men on the prospects for cotton growing in Queensland.

There were, he said, millions of acres suitable for cotton growing; fertile land, and good rainfall conditions. Figures showed that the acreage under cotton had increased from 166 acres in 1920 to 108,000 in 1924, and the cotton yield from 37,000 pounds to an estimated yield for this year of 50,000,000 pounds. In 1922 there were 1600 farmers growing cotton, and this number had increased in 1924 to 3200. This in Queensland they regarded as merely a beginning, as they have at least 15,000,000 acres which they could regard as their cotton belt.

As regards labor, Mr. Theodore said they calculated that if they could get 4d. a pound for seed cotton they could grow it remuneratively, as they had been able to produce their seed cotton at a net cost of 3d. a pound and if this could be maintained there was an ample margin. It was also claimed that the standard of cotton produced was higher than in America. If farmers would only realize that 15 acres under cotton would give them as big a return as 100 acres under wheat more of them would be growing the former.

The Commonwealth government, said Mr. Theodore, was convinced that Australia was a white man's country and that colored labor was unnecessary. Many people in Australia believed that her cotton industry will exceed the value of her wool in the future, and this latter produced between £70,000,000 and £80,000,000 annually.

YARN MARKET IMPROVES
By Special Cable
MANCHESTER, April 3.—The very gratifying record of the movement as far as it has progressed has been becoming a most beneficial result on the yarn market, and the prospects of improved trade under the conditions of the present movement should not require emphasis. So reads a passage in a circular on the short-time working of the American spinning section, issued last night by the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation, which reports that only 60 per cent of spindles are now on short time.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT
LONDON, April 3.—The Bank of England's weekly return compares as follows:

	April 3, 1924	April 3, 1923
Circulation	1126,354,000	1124,095,000
Public deposits	16,410,000	22,612,000
Private deposits	114,465,000	104,476,000
Govt securities	47,782,000	48,594,000
Other securities	78,851,000	73,014,000
Reserve	21,509,000	23,155,000
Prep. serv. to lab.	16,43	18,22
Bullion	128,114,000	127,501,000
Bank rate	4	3

SHARP ADVANCE IN COTTON
NEW YORK, April 3.—Reports that better grades of cotton were becoming scarcer in the south, and increasing activity in the British cotton goods trade today caused a sharp advance in the local cotton market. May delivery led the rise, selling at 27.70, or 72 points net higher and more than \$15 a bale above last week. New crop months were less active, but October sold at 25.18, a net advance of 53 over yesterday.

POWER BONDS CALLED
PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Pennsylvania Central Power Company will redeem through its trustee, Provident Trust Company, all the outstanding first-mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent bonds, series A, due June 1, 1925, on June 1, 1924, at 102½ per cent and accrued interest.

BETHLEHEM STEEL
Final figures on Bethlehem Steel employees' stock subscription offer show 12,982 employees subscribed to 50,927 shares of preferred.

Additional Issue

\$1,000,000

Consolidated Power & Light Company

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

Par value of shares \$100. Dividends payable quarterly February 1, May 1, August 1 and November 1. Authorized \$5,000,000.

The following information is summarized by Mr. Van Horn Ely, President of the Company, from his letter to us:

THE SYSTEM AND ITS OPERATIONS. The Company directly or through subsidiaries owns and operates, the electric power and light and electric railway business in Huntington, W. Va., Roanoke and Lynchburg, Va., and in Ironton, Ohio, Ashland and Catlettsburg, Ky., and the surrounding communities, as well as the gas business in Lynchburg. The system serves a highly developed and steadily growing manufacturing territory, having a population of approximately 220,000. The industries using the system's power are well diversified, and include, among others, manufacturers of steel, glass, furniture, shoes, leather, cement, textiles, tobacco, brick and paint.

EARNINGS. The business of the companies forming the Consolidated Power & Light Company's system has more than doubled in the last five years, and is showing its greatest gains at the present time. The stability and growth are shown by the following table of total revenues and gross income of the system for the past seven years:

Years ended	Total Revenues	Gross Income	Years ended	Total Revenues	Gross Income
December 31			December 31		
1917.....	\$2,519,903	\$992,694	1921.....	\$4,621,182	\$1,570,892
1918.....	2,933,841	1,054,334	1922.....	5,236,428	1,868,338
1919.....	3,401,770	1,265,496	1923.....	5,964,184	2,138,129
1920.....	4,217,867	1,341,313			

The consolidated earnings of the Consolidated Power & Light Company's system for the year ended December 31, 1923, were as follows:

Total Revenues	\$5,964,184
Operating Expenses, Taxes, etc.	3,826,059
Gross Income	\$2,138,129
Present Annual Interest Charges, Sinking Fund and other prior deductions	1,002,462
Net Income before Dividends and Depreciation	\$1,135,727
Annual Dividend Requirements of \$2,650,000 7% Preferred Stock (including this issue)	185,940

Net income before depreciation, as shown above for the year 1923, was equal to over six times annual preferred dividend requirements. These earnings do not reflect any results from the expenditure of over \$1,500,000 for revenue producing improvements recently completed. This money was spent mainly for increased power facilities.

Approximately 69% of total revenues and 74% of gross income of the system, as shown above for the year ended December 31, 1923, were derived from the electric light and power and gas business.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE. The proceeds of this issue are to be used for additions and improvements which will further expand the revenue producing facilities of the system.

We offer the above stock when, as and if issued and received by us, subject to the approval of legality by counsel.

Price 93½ and accrued dividend. To yield about 7.50%

TUCKER, ANTHONY & CO.
SPENCER TRASK & CO. BLYTH WITTER & CO.

STROUD & COMPANY

INCORPORATED

The information contained in this advertisement is not guaranteed by us, but has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable.

CREDIT DRAIN ON AUSTRALIAN BANKS

Inability to Transfer Funds From England Works Hardship

SYDNEY, New South Wales, March 3 (Special Correspondence).—On all hands there are complaints about the "tightness" of the money market. It is indubitably a fact that banks and financial institutions are exceedingly careful just now when it comes to a question of advances.

There is at this season of the year a material drain upon the reserves against which banks can furnish credit, owing to the liquidation of drafts drawn in connection with overseas shipment of wool, wheat, and other primary products. That means paying out cash here and the building up of funds in London—a process which tends to aggravate the exchange position. The latter is already acute because of the practical impossibility of transferring credits from England to Australia, except in the form of goods.

How to increase production is the most important problem in Australia; the per-capita indebtedness of its small population is colossal, but the producing possibilities of the continent are almost unlimited.

As an example, the effects of last year's drought upon movements of goods to Sydney from other New South Wales ports show that the total tonnage of imports from other state ports for the six months ended December 31, last year, was 11,005,270, exclusive of transshipments, or 23,512 tons less than that for the corresponding period of 1922.

The approximate value, on the other hand, was £125,386 greater, at £5,770,501. In other words, the average value per ton of goods was about £5 14s., as compared with about £5 10s. for the December half of 1922. This list of individual items shows that the falling off has been greatest in the principal products of the Coastal areas, namely, butter, cheese, bacon, eggs and maize.

In spite of all too frequent droughts, the recuperative powers of this country are great. What seems to be needed most here is population.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT
PARIS, April 3.—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs) are as follows:

	April 3, 1924	April 3, 1923
Gold	5,541,000,000	5,538,800,000
Silver	285,000,000	287,700,000
Loans and disc.	8,427,500,000	5,238,400,000
Circulation	40,213,500,000	37,824,800,000
Deposits	2,387,400,000	2,272,400,000
Advance to state	23,000,000,000	23,000,000,000
Bank rate	6%	5%

HUDSON MOTOR CAR OUTPUT
The Hudson Motor Car Company since Jan. 1 has produced close to 40,000 cars, a substantial increase over any previous three months' period. The current output is close to 700 cars a day, of which nearly 70 per cent represent new Essex cars introduced last year.

ALASKA JUNEAU
Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, a deficit of \$197,308, after all charges, compared with \$59,551 in 1922.

Tell Them to Write it Down!

All talk and no guarantee makes a first mortgage security a poor investment. If it is as safe as they say it is, why don't they prove it in writing? What's the objection to putting it in black and white? And if they won't do it, what's the object in buying such a security anyway?

Get the Prudence Guarantee and get the booklet that gives the details.

Mail Coupon for New Booklet

The PRUDENCE COMPANY, Inc.

Under Supervision of N. Y. State Banking Dept.

NEW YORK BROOKLYN

331 Madison Ave. 162 Remsen St.

TEAR OUT

The Prudence Company, Inc. Z-401

331 Madison Ave., at 43rd St., N.Y.C.

Customers: Without obligation on our part please send booklet "Prudence Bonds Provide the Guarantee that Prudence Demands."

NAME

ADDRESS

© 1924 P. Co., Inc.

5% and 7% safety

Not a single dollar has ever been lost to a savings depositor in any company organized under these Ohio Laws.

Interest paid from date of deposit to date of withdrawal. Send for financial statement.

The Citizens Savings Association

Under State Supervision

Keith Building Cleveland, O.

AMERICAN COAL EARNINGS

American Coal Company of Allegheny County shows net profits of \$915,852, after depreciation and depletion but before federal taxes, equivalent to \$18.47 a share (\$25 par value) on the \$1,239,950 capital stock outstanding. Net income for the preceding year was \$639,764, or \$12.90 a share, on the same amount of capital stock in the preceding year.

NORTHERN STATES POWER

Northern States Power earnings for the 12 months ended Feb. 29, compare:

	1924	1923
Gross	\$19,151,747	\$17,505,864
Net before dep.	\$4,956,929	\$3,587,060

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE BOND COMPANY, LTD.

HOWARD C. WADE, President

312 Majestic Building, Detroit, Michigan

You've been thinking OF A CLEVELAND BRANCH This will make it definite

YOU are literally "in the heart of things" when you do business in Cleveland. You would perhaps be interested in locating here with a branch plant—or in making Cleveland your manufacturing headquarters. This offer of an ideal site may present exactly the opportunity you have been waiting for.

RAILS FEATURE IN IRREGULAR STOCK MARKET

After Early Advance Prices
Yield on Profit Taking—
Bonds Higher

Stock prices improved at the opening of today's New York market. Added to continued short coverings, fresh buying, well distributed throughout the industrial list, stimulated fractional advances. Independent steel shares responded to favorable reports of conditions in that industry.

Prospects for early action on the Dawes report, combined with a more favorable outlook at Washington, added the forward movement in the early dealings.

Gains of one to two points were recorded by Du Pont, Union Pacific, New York Central, Texas & Pacific, Pittsburgh & West Virginia and Atlantic Coast Line. A growing demand for railroad issues was reflected in the buying of the dividend-paying stocks. Profit-taking developed later in a number of representative industrial shares, forcing General Electric and Studebaker down a point. American Zinc preferred stock, which had been an Erie preferred also suffered sharp losses. Foreign exchanges opened lower.

Railroads Lead Advance
Briar buying of railroad stocks, which advanced 1 to more than 3 points, sustained the general list despite intermittent bear selling. The new high level at 20 1/2 was reached by the railroad issues. Renewed selling pressure against the motors brought a 3 point loss in Nash and Willys-Overland preferred. General Electric yielded 2 points.

Call money opened at 4 1/2 per cent. The shifting of speculative operations into railroad shares encouraged the bear element to make a demonstration against the leading industrial issues in the early afternoon, forcing down Crucible, Gulf States and U. S. Steels, Baldwin, American Can and American Woolen 1 to 1 1/2 points each yesterday's final figures. General Electric also ran off 1 point. Corn Products 3 and Interborough Rapid Transit 2. Railroads fractionally yielded sympathetically to a practically even close at high prices.

Bonds Move Higher
Under the impact of higher buying of railroad and miscellaneous issues, bond prices forced upward in today's early dealings in further reflection of early rates for money. Speculative mortgages, including the leading industrial issues, were sold. The advance, with an expanded inquiry for various foreign descriptions, Austrian 7s, Japanese 4s and French 5s displayed marked improvement. Cuban 5s reached a new high price for the year at 94 1/2. Liberty bonds moved up substantial fractions.

Wickwire-Spencer 7s, which broke about 9 points yesterday opened up 4 points higher at 56. Cerro de Pasco 5s rose 1 1/2. Kelly Springfield 8s moved apoint to the general trend, dropping apoint to 58.

DURANT MOTORS 1923 OPERATIONS

Durant Motors, Inc., profit and loss surplus on Dec. 31, 1923, was \$41,649.17, compared with \$41,245.41 at the end of 1922. Income account for 1923 follows:
Proportion of earnings from divisional companies, dividends and miscellaneous income, \$4,405.34; administration and engineering expenses, \$1,690.13; net income after depreciation and federal taxes, \$2,715.22.
Surplus account follows: Surplus Jan. 1, 1923, was \$41,245.41; deduction 1923 adjustment, \$92,425; balance \$41,152.99; add net income, \$2,715.22; total \$43,868.21; deduct proportionate earnings of divisional companies credited to participating contracts, \$2,219.03; profit and loss surplus Dec. 31, 1923, \$41,649.17.

LIVE-STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, April 3—Receipts, prices and conditions in yesterday's live-stock market were:

Cattle—Receipts, 10,000; beef steers, yearlings, fat stock, stockers and feeders, 8,000; butchers' stock, 2,000; calves, 2,000; total receipts, 12,000. Market steady. Choice beef steers, \$11.25; butchers' stock, \$10.50; calves, \$8.00; yearlings, \$7.50. Light weight, \$9.00 to \$10.00; heavy weight, \$10.00 to \$11.00. Downward to \$8.50; outsiders upward to \$9.00 and above. Light weight, \$9.00 to \$10.00; heavy weight, \$10.00 to \$11.00. Downward to \$8.50; outsiders upward to \$9.00 and above. Light weight, \$9.00 to \$10.00; heavy weight, \$10.00 to \$11.00. Downward to \$8.50; outsiders upward to \$9.00 and above.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, April 3—(Special.) Following are the cash prices for staple commodities:
Wheat, No. 1 spring, 1.44; 1.46; 1.48; 1.50; 1.52; 1.54; 1.56; 1.58; 1.60; 1.62; 1.64; 1.66; 1.68; 1.70; 1.72; 1.74; 1.76; 1.78; 1.80; 1.82; 1.84; 1.86; 1.88; 1.90; 1.92; 1.94; 1.96; 1.98; 2.00; 2.02; 2.04; 2.06; 2.08; 2.10; 2.12; 2.14; 2.16; 2.18; 2.20; 2.22; 2.24; 2.26; 2.28; 2.30; 2.32; 2.34; 2.36; 2.38; 2.40; 2.42; 2.44; 2.46; 2.48; 2.50; 2.52; 2.54; 2.56; 2.58; 2.60; 2.62; 2.64; 2.66; 2.68; 2.70; 2.72; 2.74; 2.76; 2.78; 2.80; 2.82; 2.84; 2.86; 2.88; 2.90; 2.92; 2.94; 2.96; 2.98; 3.00; 3.02; 3.04; 3.06; 3.08; 3.10; 3.12; 3.14; 3.16; 3.18; 3.20; 3.22; 3.24; 3.26; 3.28; 3.30; 3.32; 3.34; 3.36; 3.38; 3.40; 3.42; 3.44; 3.46; 3.48; 3.50; 3.52; 3.54; 3.56; 3.58; 3.60; 3.62; 3.64; 3.66; 3.68; 3.70; 3.72; 3.74; 3.76; 3.78; 3.80; 3.82; 3.84; 3.86; 3.88; 3.90; 3.92; 3.94; 3.96; 3.98; 4.00; 4.02; 4.04; 4.06; 4.08; 4.10; 4.12; 4.14; 4.16; 4.18; 4.20; 4.22; 4.24; 4.26; 4.28; 4.30; 4.32; 4.34; 4.36; 4.38; 4.40; 4.42; 4.44; 4.46; 4.48; 4.50; 4.52; 4.54; 4.56; 4.58; 4.60; 4.62; 4.64; 4.66; 4.68; 4.70; 4.72; 4.74; 4.76; 4.78; 4.80; 4.82; 4.84; 4.86; 4.88; 4.90; 4.92; 4.94; 4.96; 4.98; 5.00; 5.02; 5.04; 5.06; 5.08; 5.10; 5.12; 5.14; 5.16; 5.18; 5.20; 5.22; 5.24; 5.26; 5.28; 5.30; 5.32; 5.34; 5.36; 5.38; 5.40; 5.42; 5.44; 5.46; 5.48; 5.50; 5.52; 5.54; 5.56; 5.58; 5.60; 5.62; 5.64; 5.66; 5.68; 5.70; 5.72; 5.74; 5.76; 5.78; 5.80; 5.82; 5.84; 5.86; 5.88; 5.90; 5.92; 5.94; 5.96; 5.98; 6.00; 6.02; 6.04; 6.06; 6.08; 6.10; 6.12; 6.14; 6.16; 6.18; 6.20; 6.22; 6.24; 6.26; 6.28; 6.30; 6.32; 6.34; 6.36; 6.38; 6.40; 6.42; 6.44; 6.46; 6.48; 6.50; 6.52; 6.54; 6.56; 6.58; 6.60; 6.62; 6.64; 6.66; 6.68; 6.70; 6.72; 6.74; 6.76; 6.78; 6.80; 6.82; 6.84; 6.86; 6.88; 6.90; 6.92; 6.94; 6.96; 6.98; 7.00; 7.02; 7.04; 7.06; 7.08; 7.10; 7.12; 7.14; 7.16; 7.18; 7.20; 7.22; 7.24; 7.26; 7.28; 7.30; 7.32; 7.34; 7.36; 7.38; 7.40; 7.42; 7.44; 7.46; 7.48; 7.50; 7.52; 7.54; 7.56; 7.58; 7.60; 7.62; 7.64; 7.66; 7.68; 7.70; 7.72; 7.74; 7.76; 7.78; 7.80; 7.82; 7.84; 7.86; 7.88; 7.90; 7.92; 7.94; 7.96; 7.98; 8.00; 8.02; 8.04; 8.06; 8.08; 8.10; 8.12; 8.14; 8.16; 8.18; 8.20; 8.22; 8.24; 8.26; 8.28; 8.30; 8.32; 8.34; 8.36; 8.38; 8.40; 8.42; 8.44; 8.46; 8.48; 8.50; 8.52; 8.54; 8.56; 8.58; 8.60; 8.62; 8.64; 8.66; 8.68; 8.70; 8.72; 8.74; 8.76; 8.78; 8.80; 8.82; 8.84; 8.86; 8.88; 8.90; 8.92; 8.94; 8.96; 8.98; 9.00; 9.02; 9.04; 9.06; 9.08; 9.10; 9.12; 9.14; 9.16; 9.18; 9.20; 9.22; 9.24; 9.26; 9.28; 9.30; 9.32; 9.34; 9.36; 9.38; 9.40; 9.42; 9.44; 9.46; 9.48; 9.50; 9.52; 9.54; 9.56; 9.58; 9.60; 9.62; 9.64; 9.66; 9.68; 9.70; 9.72; 9.74; 9.76; 9.78; 9.80; 9.82; 9.84; 9.86; 9.88; 9.90; 9.92; 9.94; 9.96; 9.98; 10.00; 10.02; 10.04; 10.06; 10.08; 10.10; 10.12; 10.14; 10.16; 10.18; 10.20; 10.22; 10.24; 10.26; 10.28; 10.30; 10.32; 10.34; 10.36; 10.38; 10.40; 10.42; 10.44; 10.46; 10.48; 10.50; 10.52; 10.54; 10.56; 10.58; 10.60; 10.62; 10.64; 10.66; 10.68; 10.70; 10.72; 10.74; 10.76; 10.78; 10.80; 10.82; 10.84; 10.86; 10.88; 10.90; 10.92; 10.94; 10.96; 10.98; 11.00; 11.02; 11.04; 11.06; 11.08; 11.10; 11.12; 11.14; 11.16; 11.18; 11.20; 11.22; 11.24; 11.26; 11.28; 11.30; 11.32; 11.34; 11.36; 11.38; 11.40; 11.42; 11.44; 11.46; 11.48; 11.50; 11.52; 11.54; 11.56; 11.58; 11.60; 11.62; 11.64; 11.66; 11.68; 11.70; 11.72; 11.74; 11.76; 11.78; 11.80; 11.82; 11.84; 11.86; 11.88; 11.90; 11.92; 11.94; 11.96; 11.98; 12.00; 12.02; 12.04; 12.06; 12.08; 12.10; 12.12; 12.14; 12.16; 12.18; 12.20; 12.22; 12.24; 12.26; 12.28; 12.30; 12.32; 12.34; 12.36; 12.38; 12.40; 12.42; 12.44; 12.46; 12.48; 12.50; 12.52; 12.54; 12.56; 12.58; 12.60; 12.62; 12.64; 12.66; 12.68; 12.70; 12.72; 12.74; 12.76; 12.78; 12.80; 12.82; 12.84; 12.86; 12.88; 12.90; 12.92; 12.94; 12.96; 12.98; 13.00; 13.02; 13.04; 13.06; 13.08; 13.10; 13.12; 13.14; 13.16; 13.18; 13.20; 13.22; 13.24; 13.26; 13.28; 13.30; 13.32; 13.34; 13.36; 13.38; 13.40; 13.42; 13.44; 13.46; 13.48; 13.50; 13.52; 13.54; 13.56; 13.58; 13.60; 13.62; 13.64; 13.66; 13.68; 13.70; 13.72; 13.74; 13.76; 13.78; 13.80; 13.82; 13.84; 13.86; 13.88; 13.90; 13.92; 13.94; 13.96; 13.98; 14.00; 14.02; 14.04; 14.06; 14.08; 14.10; 14.12; 14.14; 14.16; 14.18; 14.20; 14.22; 14.24; 14.26; 14.28; 14.30; 14.32; 14.34; 14.36; 14.38; 14.40; 14.42; 14.44; 14.46; 14.48; 14.50; 14.52; 14.54; 14.56; 14.58; 14.60; 14.62; 14.64; 14.66; 14.68; 14.70; 14.72; 14.74; 14.76; 14.78; 14.80; 14.82; 14.84; 14.86; 14.88; 14.90; 14.92; 14.94; 14.96; 14.98; 15.00; 15.02; 15.04; 15.06; 15.08; 15.10; 15.12; 15.14; 15.16; 15.18; 15.20; 15.22; 15.24; 15.26; 15.28; 15.30; 15.32; 15.34; 15.36; 15.38; 15.40; 15.42; 15.44; 15.46; 15.48; 15.50; 15.52; 15.54; 15.56; 15.58; 15.60; 15.62; 15.64; 15.66; 15.68; 15.70; 15.72; 15.74; 15.76; 15.78; 15.80; 15.82; 15.84; 15.86; 15.88; 15.90; 15.92; 15.94; 15.96; 15.98; 16.00; 16.02; 16.04; 16.06; 16.08; 16.10; 16.12; 16.14; 16.16; 16.18; 16.20; 16.22; 16.24; 16.26; 16.28; 16.30; 16.32; 16.34; 16.36; 16.38; 16.40; 16.42; 16.44; 16.46; 16.48; 16.50; 16.52; 16.54; 16.56; 16.58; 16.60; 16.62; 16.64; 16.66; 16.68; 16.70; 16.72; 16.74; 16.76; 16.78; 16.80; 16.82; 16.84; 16.86; 16.88; 16.90; 16.92; 16.94; 16.96; 16.98; 17.00; 17.02; 17.04; 17.06; 17.08; 17.10; 17.12; 17.14; 17.16; 17.18; 17.20; 17.22; 17.24; 17.26; 17.28; 17.30; 17.32; 17.34; 17.36; 17.38; 17.40; 17.42; 17.44; 17.46; 17.48; 17.50; 17.52; 17.54; 17.56; 17.58; 17.60; 17.62; 17.64; 17.66; 17.68; 17.70; 17.72; 17.74; 17.76; 17.78; 17.80; 17.82; 17.84; 17.86; 17.88; 17.90; 17.92; 17.94; 17.96; 17.98; 18.00; 18.02; 18.04; 18.06; 18.08; 18.10; 18.12; 18.14; 18.16; 18.18; 18.20; 18.22; 18.24; 18.26; 18.28; 18.30; 18.32; 18.34; 18.36; 18.38; 18.40; 18.42; 18.44; 18.46; 18.48; 18.50; 18.52; 18.54; 18.56; 18.58; 18.60; 18.62; 18.64; 18.66; 18.68; 18.70; 18.72; 18.74; 18.76; 18.78; 18.80; 18.82; 18.84; 18.86; 18.88; 18.90; 18.92; 18.94; 18.96; 18.98; 19.00; 19.02; 19.04; 19.06; 19.08; 19.10; 19.12; 19.14; 19.16; 19.18; 19.20; 19.22; 19.24; 19.26; 19.28; 19.30; 19.32; 19.34; 19.36; 19.38; 19.40; 19.42; 19.44; 19.46; 19.48; 19.50; 19.52; 19.54; 19.56; 19.58; 19.60; 19.62; 19.64; 19.66; 19.68; 19.70; 19.72; 19.74; 19.76; 19.78; 19.80; 19.82; 19.84; 19.86; 19.88; 19.90; 19.92; 19.94; 19.96; 19.98; 20.00; 20.02; 20.04; 20.06; 20.08; 20.10; 20.12; 20.14; 20.16; 20.18; 20.20; 20.22; 20.24; 20.26; 20.28; 20.30; 20.32; 20.34; 20.36; 20.38; 20.40; 20.42; 20.44; 20.46; 20.48; 20.50; 20.52; 20.54; 20.56; 20.58; 20.60; 20.62; 20.64; 20.66; 20.68; 20.70; 20.72; 20.74; 20.76; 20.78; 20.80; 20.82; 20.84; 20.86; 20.88; 20.90; 20.92; 20.94; 20.96; 20.98; 21.00; 21.02; 21.04; 21.06; 21.08; 21.10; 21.12; 21.14; 21.16; 21.18; 21.20; 21.22; 21.24; 21.26; 21.28; 21.30; 21.32; 21.34; 21.36; 21.38; 21.40; 21.42; 21.44; 21.46; 21.48; 21.50; 21.52; 21.54; 21.56; 21.58; 21.60; 21.62; 21.64; 21.66; 21.68; 21.70; 21.72; 21.74; 21.76; 21.78; 21.80; 21.82; 21.84; 21.86; 21.88; 21.90; 21.92; 21.94; 21.96; 21.98; 22.00; 22.02; 22.04; 22.06; 22.08; 22.10; 22.12; 22.14; 22.16; 22.18; 22.20; 22.22; 22.24; 22.26; 22.28; 22.30; 22.32; 22.34; 22.36; 22.38; 22.40; 22.42; 22.44; 22.46; 22.48; 22.50; 22.52; 22.54; 22.56; 22.58; 22.60; 22.62; 22.64; 22.66; 22.68; 22.70; 22.72; 22.74; 22.76; 22.78; 22.80; 22.82; 22.84; 22.86; 22.88; 22.90; 22.92; 22.94; 22.96; 22.98; 23.00; 23.02; 23.04; 23.06; 23.08; 23.10; 23.12; 23.14; 23.16; 23.18; 23.20; 23.22; 23.24; 23.26; 23.28; 23.30; 23.32; 23.34; 23.36; 23.38; 23.40; 23.42; 23.44; 23.46; 23.48; 23.50; 23.52; 23.54; 23.56; 23.58; 23.60; 23.62; 23.64; 23.66; 23.68; 23.70; 23.72; 23.74; 23.76; 23.78; 23.80; 23.82; 23.84; 23.86; 23.88; 23.90; 23.92; 23.94; 23.96; 23.98; 24.00; 24.02; 24.04; 24.06; 24.08; 24.10; 24.12; 24.14; 24.16; 24.18; 24.20; 24.22; 24.24; 24.26; 24.28; 24.30; 24.32; 24.34; 24.36; 24.38; 24.40; 24.42; 24.44; 24.46; 24.48; 24.50; 24.52; 24.54; 24.56; 24.58; 24.60; 24.62; 24.64; 24.66; 24.68; 24.70; 24.72; 24.74; 24.76; 24.78; 24.80; 24.82; 24.84; 24.86; 24.88; 24.90; 24.92; 24.94; 24.96; 24.98; 25.00; 25.02; 25.04; 25.06; 25.08; 25.10; 25.12; 25.14; 25.16; 25.18; 25.20; 25.22; 25.24; 25.26; 25.28; 25.30; 25.32; 25.34; 25.36; 25.38; 25.40; 25.42; 25.44; 25.46; 25.48; 25.50; 25.52; 25.54; 25.56; 25.58; 25.60; 25.62; 25.64; 25.66; 25.68; 25.70; 25.72; 25.74; 25.76; 25.78; 25.80; 25.82; 25.84; 25.86; 25.88; 25.90; 25.92; 25.94; 25.96; 25.98; 26.00; 26.02; 26.04; 26.06; 26.08; 26.10; 26.12; 26.14; 26.16; 26.18; 26.20; 26.22; 26.24; 26.26; 26.28; 26.30; 26.32; 26.34; 26.36; 26.38; 26.40; 26.42; 26.44; 26.46; 26.48; 26.50; 26.52; 26.54; 26.56; 26.58; 26.60; 26.62; 26.64; 26.66; 26.68; 26.70; 26.72; 26.74; 26.76; 26.78; 26.80; 26.82; 26.84; 26.86; 26.88; 26.90; 26.92; 26.94; 26.96; 26.98; 27.00; 27.02; 27.04; 27.06; 27.08; 27.10; 27.12; 27.14; 27.16; 27.18; 27.20; 27.22; 27.24; 27.26; 27.28; 27.30; 27.32; 27.34; 27.36; 27.38; 27.40; 27.42; 27.44; 27.46; 27.48; 27.50; 27.52; 27.54; 27.56; 27.58; 27.60; 27.62; 27.64; 27.66; 27.68; 27.70; 27.72; 27.74; 27.76; 27.78; 27.80; 27.82; 27.84; 27.86; 27.88; 27.90; 27.92; 27.94; 27.96; 27.98; 28.00; 28.02; 28.04; 28.06; 28.08; 28.10; 28.12; 28.14; 28.16; 28.18; 28.20; 28.22; 28.24; 28.26; 28.28; 28.30; 28.32; 28.34; 28.36; 28.38; 28.40; 28.42; 28.44; 28.46; 28.48; 28.50; 28.52; 28.54; 28.56; 28.58; 28.60; 28.62; 28.64; 28.66; 28.68; 28.70; 28.72; 28.74; 28.76; 28.78; 28.80; 28.82; 28.84; 28.86; 28.88; 28.90; 28.92; 28.94; 28.96; 28.98; 29.00; 29.02; 29.04; 29.06; 29.08; 29.10; 29.12; 29.14; 29.16; 29.18; 29.20; 29.22; 29.24; 29.26; 29.28; 29.30; 29.32; 29.34; 29.36; 29.38; 29.40; 29.42; 29.44; 29.46; 29.48; 29.50; 29.52; 29.54; 29.56; 29.58; 29.60; 29.62; 29.64; 29.66; 29.68; 29.70; 29.72; 29.74; 29.76; 29.78; 29.80; 29.82; 29.84; 29.86; 29.88; 29.90; 29.92; 29.94; 29.96; 29.98; 30.00; 30.02; 30.04; 30.06; 30.08; 30.10; 30.12; 30.14; 30.16; 30.18; 30.20; 30.22; 30.24; 30.26; 30.28; 30.30; 30.32; 30.34; 30.36; 30.38; 30.40; 30.42; 30.44; 30.46; 30.48; 30.50; 30.52; 30.54; 30.56; 30.58; 30.60; 30.62; 30.64; 30.66; 30.68; 30.70; 30.72; 30.74; 30.76; 30.78; 30.80; 30.82; 30.84; 30.86; 30.88; 30.90; 30.92; 30.94; 30.96; 30.98; 31.00; 31.02; 31.04; 31.06; 31.08; 31.10; 31.12; 31.14; 31.16; 31.18; 31.20; 31.22; 31.24; 31.26; 31.28; 31.30; 31.32; 31.34; 31.36; 31.38; 31.40; 31.42; 31.44; 31.46; 31.48; 31.50; 31.52; 31.54; 31.56; 31.58; 31.60; 31.62; 31.64; 31.66; 31.68; 31.70; 31.72; 31.74; 31.76; 31.78; 31.80; 31.82; 31.84; 31.86; 31.88; 31.90; 31.92; 31.94; 31.96; 31.98; 32.00; 32.02; 32.04; 32.06; 32.08; 32.10; 32.12; 32.14; 32.16; 32.18; 32.20; 32.22; 32.24; 32.26; 32.28; 32.30; 32.32; 32.34; 32.36; 32.38; 32.40; 32.42; 32.44; 32.46; 32.48; 32.50; 32.52; 32.54; 32.56; 32.58; 32.60; 32.62; 32.64; 32.66; 32.68; 32.70; 32.72; 32.74; 32.76; 32.78; 32.80; 32.82; 32.84; 32.86; 32.88; 32.90; 32.92; 32.94; 32

IMPROVEMENT BY
NEW HAVEN ROAD
SHOWN LAST YEARDeficit \$1,948,662 Less Than in
1922—Condition of Prop-
erty Generally Good

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad has issued its annual report for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1923. The company's operations showed improvement over 1922, the deficit after all charges being \$2,917,105, compared with a deficit in the preceding year of \$4,865,767.

Operating revenues for the year totaled \$128,940,586, a gain of \$10,933,945 over 1922. Gross income totaled \$20,499,961, of which \$7,192,233 was non-operating income such as dividends, interest and rent, a gain over the preceding year of \$1,869,436. The largest two items in deductions from gross income were \$15,491,205, interest on funded debt, and \$5,846,450, rent for leased roads.

Comparison of the income account is made with the previous year as follows:

	1923	1922
Operating revenue	\$128,940,586	\$117,996,641
Operating expenses	107,816,094	99,583,836
Net operating revenue	21,124,492	18,412,805
Taxes and uncol. rev.	2,257,785	2,257,785
Net after taxes	23,382,277	20,670,590
Net railway op. inc.	12,277,728	12,974,160
Nonoperating income	7,192,233	5,322,348
Gross income	20,499,961	18,000,525
Int. rents, etc.	22,387,066	23,466,292
Deficit after charges	\$2,917,105	\$4,865,767

President E. J. Foxworth says that prospects are encouraging for a material surplus after all charges for 1924, provided normal business continues and there are no unforeseen increases in operating costs.

The report says in part:

Big Deficit Partly Overcome

The first three months of 1923 were influenced largely by the continuing effects of the shop and coal strikes and unusually severe winter weather extending into March. Also expenses and charges usually show an excess over revenues at this period of the year.

With return of more normal operating conditions, aided by record volume of freight traffic the company earned surpluses in each of the last nine months except for a small deficit in May, and the deficit of \$4,865,767 which had accrued in the first three months was reduced to \$2,917,105 for the year.

These results were made possible by the effective use of the additional facilities provided during the past seven years at an expenditure totaling over \$40,000,000.

The Interstate Commerce Commission granted on Dec. 13, an increase in the rate of pay for the carriage of mail, which it is estimated will amount to \$312,000 a year.

The application of the railroad and express company for an increase in express rates was denied, and this matter is being argued further before the commission.

Commuter travel has not been producing its fair share of revenue, and increases in commutation and trip ticket rates in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut and for interstate travel between these states became effective in January and February, 1924.

Taxes Are Burdensome

Railway tax accruals for 1923 were \$4,924,044—an increase over the previous year of \$347,680.27. Taxes based upon operating revenues operate unfavorably against the company in these days when operating expenses are so much greater and net revenue so much less than in the pre-war days, when the present tax statutes were enacted.

In 1923 the company realized from its operations after paying equipment and joint facility rents the sum of \$20,102,919. The year it paid taxes of \$5,714,756. In 1923 the company earned from same source \$18,211,722, and paid taxes of \$4,924,044.

In other words, upon a net revenue of \$13,000,000 less it paid taxes of \$1,900,000 more. A much fairer tax would be one assessed upon net operating revenue which measures the company's ability to pay rather than its capacity to earn.

Protest has been made to the Interstate Commerce Commission against its tentative valuation of the physical property of the company and its leased lines. This tentative valuation shows an excess value of \$70,000,000 over the company's book value of investment in road and equipment and miscellaneous physical property, including cash and materials and supplies.

This valuation is claimed by the company to be understated by over \$100,000,000. The matter is now being argued before the commission.

The European Loan

At the close of the year 1923 there were outstanding in the United States of the public \$23,225,125.70 face value of the company's European loan debentures of 1907, the same representing 90 per cent of the original face intended at 7 per cent and maturing on April 1, 1928. Plans are under consideration for refunding, extending, or otherwise caring for this maturity.

Final settlement was effected during the year with the United States Government for occupation and use of the company's property during the period of Government control.

Bills are now before the Legislature of Massachusetts and Rhode Island tending to stricter regulation of motor vehicles. Favorable action on these bills should lessen the handicap suffered by the railroads from the motor truck's use of the highway at a nominal charge; in effect, a subsidy against the railroads which contribute a considerable portion of the taxes used in maintaining the highways used in competition with them.

HIGHER EARNINGS
FOR CALIFORNIA
EDISON COMPANY

The Southern California Edison Company reports net income of \$6,153,639 after taxes, interest and depreciation for 1923, equal after preferred dividends, to \$9.31 a share on \$46,388,712 common, compared with \$4.65 in 1922, or \$4.66 a share, on \$44,018,772 common in 1922.

Income account follows:

	1923	1922
Gross earnings	\$20,211,760	\$18,982,225
Exp. tax, etc.	2,721,171	2,651,364
Net earnings	17,490,589	16,330,861
Int. etc.	2,355,415	2,716,089
Dep. & amort.	2,815,635	2,815,635
Net inc.	11,919,549	10,799,147
1st pr. div.	320,000	320,000
2d pr. div.	610,716	610,716
Com. div.	3,469,121	2,972,857
Surplus	859,803	768,998

NORTHERN STATES POWER

Harris, Forbes & Co., with H. M. Byllesby & Co. and the Guaranty Company of New York, have made a new offering today of \$6,000,000 Northern States Power Company 6 per cent first lien and general mortgage gold bonds, Series A, due Nov. 1, 1948, at 99 1/2 and interest, to yield over 6 per cent, announce that the subscription books have been closed.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, April 3 (Special).—The tariff rate on black sheet plate blanks or forms of cooking household utensils stamped out of sheet steel is reduced in a decision by the Board of United States General Appraisers sustaining a protest of the Smoot-Holman Company of Los Angeles. Duty is fixed by the board at the rate of 20 per cent under paragraph 204 of the 1922 law as amended shapes.

Sustaining a protest of the Akti Company of San Francisco, the Customs Board finds that dried fish, known as Izubushi or Bonita, is properly dutiable at 14 and not 12 cents a pound under paragraph 215, act of 1922.

In an opinion overruling a protest of the General Appraisers' conclusion that imported leather belts with metal buckles were properly taxed at the rate of 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356, tariff act of 1913. Claims for a lower duty are denied in an opinion by Judge Sullivan.

After tariff on metal shoe buckles is reduced from 80 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 1428, act of 1922, to 15 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 246, act of 1922, in an opinion by the customs board sustaining protests of the Associated Dry Goods Corporation and others.

In an opinion overruling protests of the Maine Central Company of Philadelphia, the customs board finds that semi-precious stones strung graduated and arranged in necklace lengths on temporary strings were properly classified as unfinished jewelry, with duty at the rate of 10 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 1428, act of 1922. Claims were made for duty either at 20 per cent, under paragraph 1429, or 45 per cent, under paragraph 1402.

MAINE CENTRAL
EARNINGS IN 1923
MUCH REDUCED

The Maine Central Railroad reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, gross earnings of \$21,192,264, compared with \$20,387,171 in 1922; net operating income of \$1,893,141 compared with \$2,842,642, and surplus after charges of \$10,464, equivalent to 35 cents a share on \$30,000,000 preferred stock compared with surplus of \$551,157, equivalent to \$1.87 a share on the preferred in 1922.

The income account compares as follows:

	1923	1922
Gross	\$21,192,264	\$20,387,171
Net operating income	1,893,141	2,842,642
Other income	180,185	116,729
Total income	2,073,326	2,959,371
Int. rents, etc.	2,161,872	2,128,756
Net income	10,464	551,157
Surplus	10,464	551,157
Other appropriations	307,524	307,524
Surplus	6,179	225,000

Amount debited income to reduce charge against the United States account guaranty period.

ALFRED I. AIKEN
RESIGNS FROM THE
NATIONAL SHAWMUT

Alfred I. Aiken has resigned as chairman of the board and as a director of the National Shawmut Bank.

At the meeting of directors at noon today Louis J. Hunter, who has been assistant to the president, and George E. Pierce, assistant cashier, were elected as vice-presidents.

John P. Dyer, now connected with the bank, was elected to the office of assistant cashier.

Harold P. Perkins, cashier of the National White River Bank of Bethel, Me., and treasurer of the Vermont Bankers' Association, was elected as an assistant cashier.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call loans—Boston New York
Renewal rates—4 1/2%
Outside commercial paper—4 1/2%
Year money—4 1/2%
Customers' loan—4 1/2%
Individual cus. col. loans—4 1/2%
Bar silver in New York—63 1/2%
Bar silver in London—33 1/2%
Bar gold in London—105 1/2%
Mexican dollars—18 1/2%
Canadian ex. dis. (%)—2 1/2%

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	\$85,000,000	\$76,000,000
Year ago today	71,000,000	64,000,000
Balances	34,000,000	94,000,000
Year ago today	20,000,000	73,000,000
F. R. bank credit	25,643,588	73,000,000

Acceptance Market

	Spot, Boston delivery
Prime eligible banks—	
60-day days	4 1/2%
90-day days	4 1/2%
Under 30 days	4 1/2%
Less known banks—	
60-day days	4 1/2%
90-day days	4 1/2%
Under 30 days	4 1/2%
Eligible private banks—	
60-day days	4 1/2%
90-day days	4 1/2%
Under 30 days	4 1/2%

Leading Central Bank Rates

	4%	4 1/2%	5%
United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:			
Boston	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
New York	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Philadelphia	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Cleveland	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Rio de Janeiro	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Atlanta	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Amsterdam	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Athens	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Berlin	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Bombay	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Buenos Aires	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Calcutta	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Christiansburg	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Trinidad	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Warsaw	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%

Foreign Exchange Rates

	Current	Previous	Parity
Sterling	\$4.87 1/2	\$4.87 1/2	\$4.868
Demand	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.868
French franc	0.072 1/2	0.072 1/2	1.93
Belgian franc	0.048 1/2	0.048 1/2	1.93
Swiss franc	0.048 1/2	0.048 1/2	1.93
Italian	0.048 1/2	0.048 1/2	1.93
Spanish	0.048 1/2	0.048 1/2	1.93
Portuguese	0.048 1/2	0.048 1/2	1.93
Greek	0.048 1/2	0.048 1/2	1.93
Argentine	0.048 1/2	0.048 1/2	1.93
Uruguayan	0.048 1/2	0.048 1/2	1.93
Brazilian	0.048 1/2	0.048 1/2	1.93
Rumanian	0.048 1/2	0.048 1/2	1.93
Shanghai	0.048 1/2	0.048 1/2	1.93
Hong Kong	0.048 1/2	0.048 1/2	1.93
Bombay	0.048 1/2	0.048 1/2	1.93
Yokohama	0.048 1/2	0.048 1/2	1.93
Manila	0.048 1/2	0.048 1/2	1.93
Chile	0.048 1/2	0.048 1/2	1.93
Peru	0.048 1/2	0.048 1/2	1.93

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, April 3.—Consols for money \$7.12 1/2. DeBarrs 12 1/2 and Rand mines 12 1/2. Money was 1 1/2 per cent, discount rates, short bills 2 1/2 per cent, three months bills 3 1/2 per cent.

TOTAL OF BONDS
CALLED PRIOR TO
MATURITY SHRINKSApril Aggregate Shows \$100-
000,000 Decline From April,
1923—Solvay & Cie Largest

Bonds called in April, 1924, in advance of maturity, are far below the total for the corresponding month of the previous year. The aggregate for the current month is \$23,380,000, compared with \$12,564,220 in March and \$138,133,310 in April, 1923. Of this amount, \$20,193,000 is for bonds called in April, directly, while the balance, \$3,187,000, is for parts of issues outstanding generally to meet sinking fund requirements.

The most important issue called in April is the entire issue of \$10,000,000 Solvay & Cie 3 per cent notes, due in 1927. These were paid off April 1 at 104 and interest. They were issued Oct. 1, 1920, and offered by a banking syndicate at 100 and interest. They are refunded by the sale of \$10,000,000 10-year 6 per cent notes which were sold to investors at 99 1/2, to yield more than 6.05 per cent.

Other important issues called in entirely included Wisconsin Electric Power Company \$1,700,000 7 1/2 per cent bonds due in 1925, which will be paid off April 15 at 105 and interest. The company \$680,000 convertible 7s of 1930, which were paid off April 1 at 105.

The Standard Gas & Electric Company has called \$2,695,000 7 1/2 per cent bonds due 1941 for payment on April 5 at 107 1/2. The original purchasers of these bonds will realize a large profit, as they were offered at 94 and interest.

Among the issues, of which only a part is called, is Anglo-American Oil Company, \$1,311,000 7 1/2s of 1925, which will be paid April 1 at 102.

The following is a tabulation of corporation bonds called for payment in advance of maturity in April, 1924, with due date, amount, and called price:

Entire issues called:	Due Amount	Price
Solvay & Cie notes 3s	\$12,564,220	104
Air Reduction, Inc. 7s	450,000	105
Union Natural Gas 6s	250,000	102
Milton Mfg Co 1st 8s	250,000	103
Seaford Investment Co 7s	250,000	103
Huntington L & P 8s	250,000	103
Annapolis & E L 5s	175,000	105
Bagdad Land & L 10s	250,000	105
Three-Riv Gas 1st 5s	50,000	105
Stand G & S sec 7 1/2s	3,695,000	107 1/2
Greensboro Elec 6s	125,000	105
Wisconsin Elec 7 1/2s	1,700,000	110
Total	20,193,000	
Bonds called, not entire issues:		
Anglo-Am Oil 7 1/2s	1,311,000	102
Beth Stl eq tr 7s	250,000	104 1/2
Sun Co 10 1/2s	150,000	102 1/2
Short Creek Coal 6s	64,000	102
No Redwood Lumber 1924	63,000	101
Penn-Mary Cl 1st 5s	45,000	101
Bagdad Land & L 10s	45,000	101
Rural Lnd Co 1st 5s	25,000	102
Clunfield Cl deb 8s	25,000	105
Chitt-Dun Nat G 6s	19,000	100
Mt Olive & St Coal 8s	13,000	100
Am Tube & Stump 5s	12,500	100
W Penn Ry eq tr 8s	10,000	103
O C Barber Co 1st 7s	380,000	101
Shepherd Bay 7s	125,000	100
Saline County Coal 6s	13,000	102
Total	3,187,000	
Total called bonds	23,380,000	
April, 1924	23,380,000	

LONDON STOCK

MARKET TREND

UPWARD TODAY

LONDON, April 3.—The stock market today was buoyant with trading widening as brokers showed more confidence. Industrials improved on reports that chances of a coal miners' strike were declining.

The mining issues were well supported. Rubber securities steadied on improvement in the staple. Oils moved upward at the start but later reacted somewhat.

French loans were strong, on Paris buying. Mexican issues were irregular. South American rails were unsettled.

Gilt-edged issues were strong. Home rails were in brisk demand with sentiment cheerful. Rio Tinto were 4 1/2 and Hudson's Bay 5.

DIVIDENDS

The Cunard Steamship Line, London, England, has declared a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on its ordinary shares, compared with 7 1/2 per cent for the last three years.

Interprete Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 cent a share on the common, payable May 15 to stock of record May 1.

Bollinger Body declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 cent a share on the common and 2 per cent on 2 1/2 per cent preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 21.

American Smelting & Refining declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on the common and \$1.25 on 2 1/2 per cent preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 1.

Abithil Power & Paper Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 cent a share on the common, payable May 21 to stock of record April 10.

Fisher Body declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 cent a share on the common, payable May 1 to stock of record April 19.

Loew's Boston Theatres Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 cent a share on the common stock, payable May 15 to stock of record May 3.

Consolidation Coal Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 cent a share on the common, payable May 15 to stock of record April 30.

Century Ribbon Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 cent a share on the common, payable May 15 to stock of record May 15.

Nash Department Store declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 cent a share on the common, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

Nash Department Store declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 cent a share on the common, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

Pepperell sheets, \$11.90, \$13.50 a dozen; Pepperell 9-4 bleached sheeting, at 45c yd.; Lonsdale 38-inch bleached muslin, at 16 1/2c yd.; endurance 8 oz. standard, featherproof tickling, at 27 1/2c yd.; unbleached muslin, defiance quality, 38-inch in uniform 10-yard pieces, at 12 1/2c yd.; Puritan 32-inch gingham, in 10-20 yard lengths, at 13c yd.; Amoskeag A. F. C. dress gingham, shorts, 32-inch, 10-20 yard lengths, 15c yards to bunch in assorted plaids and checks, at 17 1/2c yd.

The prices on sheets and on 36-inch bleached muslins are lower now than in a long time, and none of the market factors anticipate it will again touch such a figure for many months.

There is a constantly increased demand for satin faced cloths, although this is a surprise for it was considered that with the first days of spring prints would at once come into pronounced importance.

With the first days of spring prints would at once come into pronounced importance. There is some call for the huster-lore crepe which is designated as flat crepe and had a fair popularity last year. The usual types of sports silks

JOHN T. CONNOR SALES

John T. Connor Company reports for the fiscal year ending March 31 as follows:

	1923	1922
Sales for year	\$15,348,590	\$12,167,482
Sales for quarter	4,271,579	3,296,165
Company is now operating 449 stores, compared with 331 a year ago.		

New Offering

\$6,000,000

Northern States Power Company

(Minnesota)

First Lien and General Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds
Series "A"

Dated November 1, 1923

Due November 1, 1948

Interest payable May 1 and November 1 in New York and Chicago. Redeemable on any interest payment date through November 1, 1938 at 105 and interest, the premium decreasing 1/2% each calendar year thereafter. Coupon bonds of \$1,000 and \$500 denominations with privilege of registration as to principal and fully registered bonds in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000.

The Company agrees to pay interest without deduction for the Normal Federal Income Tax up to two per cent

The following information is summarized from official sources:

Northern States Power Company owns and operates, or controls, electric light and power, gas, steam heat or other utility properties serving 439 communities having a total population estimated to exceed 1,152,500, located in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, North Dakota, South Dakota and Iowa.

The electric generating plants have a combined installed capacity of 171,125 kw., and include the large and modern Riverside steam station of 77,000 kw., and newly acquired hydro-electric properties

200-YARD RELAY
TODAY'S FEATURE

50-Yard Free Style and the Pentathlon Are Also on the A. A. U. Swimming Program

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., April 3—Today's battle between teams from the New York Athletic Club, the Illinois Athletic Club and the Olympic Club of San Francisco, in the 200-yard relay championship, attracts chief attention in the third group of swimming championships of the

Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, which has brought to Chicago the greatest assemblage of athletes in the history of any sports indoors. "National" champions in the 50-year-old freestyle and the Pentathlon also are on the program, which is shifted from the I. A. C. 60-foot pool to the 75-footer at Loyola University.

More world records by the pupils of the University of Illinois at Urbana, who have swept up most of the marks and titles so far, and compiled a team total of 47 points, are anticipated today. Stanford University is second with 24 points. Northwestern, the University of Minnesota, Athletic Club, Portland, are tied for third at 4 points; New York Athletic Club and unattached athletes have 3 points; Chicago Athletic Association, Boys' Club of New York and Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., one each.

Officials here today indicated that practically the entire Illinois Athletic Union membership is expected to enthusiastically defend the national championship here last night in the final game against Olympic Club, winning 5 to 5. It will be picked to represent the state in the final game of the Olympic Club, a well-seasoned organization. It was pointed out, can hope to make a showing against the European teams, which are expected to play in the final game of America. It is asserted, could not hope to be so well represented by an "unorganized group of 'all stars'."

Two world's records were broken, one in the 100-yard dash, and another in the 220 yards. The standards were established by the racing last night. Miss Sybil Bauer of the I. A. C., in a remarkable backstroke dash against time, clipped 2 4-5s. from her mark, and in the 220 yards, in the 100 meters, making it in 2m. 45s. and continuing, clipped 2 4-5s. from her mark in the 220 yards, with a record of 2m. 5

1-38. won a victory that crowned four years of aspiration, J. I. Faricy of the I. A. C., using a new breast stroke leg action taught by Coach Bachrach, defeated by a touch the national champion, Raymond Horn, of the I. A. C., in the 100-yard breast stroke. He equaled the world record of 2m. 52.2-58. held by Skelton and established a new championship standard.

John Weismuller of the I. A. C. won the world's greatest speed swimmer, successfully defended his title in the 100-yard free-style race, and set a new championship record of 1m. 10.2-10.5, turning on a 5-second lead at the start of the title. He was given capable rivalry by D. L. Jones of Brown University competing unattached, and Horn.

Another Bachrach protégé, Oliver Horn, won his first national championship when he swam the 150-yard breast stroke in 1m. 42.2-58, to defeat Conrad Smith of the Brown University.

T. O. Matthews of the Pittsburgh Athletic Club. It was a close race all

In Weissmuller the champion swimmer of this event did not defend. He sprang out of it to play water polo. "He probably will not play with the team," he said. "I am going to the Los Angeles Olympics, although his sprinting foot-ball record would make him a valuable player." In the final race, Weissmuller was again in control of the ball in every rally, and the shooting of H. J. Helmer again proved decisive. The Chicago team won the Tri-Colo crew had a lead of 6 to 0 over the San Francisco team. In the second period the visitors rallied, scoring four points, while the locals could get no more. The Chicago team left the Olympic Club Friday night for second place was won by the Chicago Athletic Association, defeating New York City's local club, 7 to 3. The Chicago team scored four goals.

The summary of the championship campaign follows:

[illegible]

National championship swimming summary:

100-Yard Free Style—Won by John Weissmuller, I. A. C.; D. L. Jones, unaffiliated, second; Harry Lewis, Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., third—Time 53 4-5s. (Newly established record.)

150-Yard Back Stroke—Won by Oliver Horn, I. A. C.; Conrad Milira, I. A. C., second; H. H. Kruger, I. A. C., third—Time 1:47 3-8s.

200-Yard Breast Stroke—Won by J. C. Farley, A. A. R. S. D. Skelton, I. A. C., second; Harry Olmstead, C. A. C., third—Time 2m. 52 2-8s. (Ties world's record sets new national championship record.)

PENN RELAY ENTRIES BREAK ALL RECORDS

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—That the University of Pennsylvania relay team continues to receive more and more recognition in the athletic world is evidenced by the record-breaking entries to the list of schools and colleges, which totaled 500, for the 3,000-yard relay.

The carnival is scheduled for April 25 and 26, and among the 113 colleges appearing on the entry list are Cambridge University, England; Edinburgh University, Scotland; University of Hull, England; and several Canadian universities.

SIX SCHOOLS ENTER REGATTA
NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 3—Yachting authorities have received entries from six schools for the annual Yale Regatta to be held on the Connecticut River, May 10, and expect three more making the largest number of preparatory school crews to take part in the event this year was announced yesterday. The school represented by the Connecticut River is the Choate of Wallingford, which has won the regatta for the past three years; Episcopal Academy of Overbrook, Pa.; and the St. Albans School of New York. Also entered are the New Haven High School; Dewitt Clinton High School, New York; and the Lynn (Mass.) English High School.

STEVENS GETS PUNTING CUP.
NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 3.—M. Stevens, of Cornwall, Conn., just has been awarded the Ledyard Mitchell Cup offered by the members of the Yale University class of 1904 for proficiency in punting. Stevens was halfback on Yale's football team last fall and was one of the most reliable punters on the team. In awarding the prize, distance, height, speed in getting kicks away, and the handling of the ball are taken into consideration. Stevens outkicked all candidates for the honor. The cup is awarded annually.

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

NEW YORK

Buffalo
(Continued)

Walk-Over
SHOES
For Men and Women
504-06 Main St.
Buffalo, N. Y.

Fairport
PAYNE & MOORE
Real Estate
100 CLARK BLDG. FAIRPORT, N. Y.

Jamestown
JAMESTOWN HEATING & APPLIANCE CO., INC.
Round Oak Stoves, Ranges and Heating Systems
Electrical Appliances
Hotel Humphrey Bldg., Roosevelt Square

Rochester
Featuring
HUMMING BIRD
SILK STOCKINGS
McCURDY & COMPANY, INC.

Established 1884
THE SUNDERLIN CO.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
"The House of Perfect Diamonds"
348 E. Main St., Cor. Stillson St.
Sibley Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

A. Lines of Insurance
FROST & POTTER
Furnish Protection
523 Granite Stone 1651

Stetson Shoes
for Women and Men
SHIELDS BOOT SHOP
9 EAST AVENUE

Friendly Helpfulness
My organization will extend to you and your friends every possible courtesy and helpfulness in any insurance problem, be it large or small. We stand ready to serve you and your interests. INSURANCE FOR EVERY NEED
GEORGE DIETRICH, Granite Bldg.
LET US INSURE YOUR AUTOMOBILE

Send it to a Master
WM. C. BROWN & CO.
64 South Clinton
For Economical Transportation

HARRIS CHEVROLET CORPN
FIRST
Main 560 58 PLYMOUTH AVE. N.
BLUE RIBBON BREAD
"THE TASTE TELLS"
English Pork Pies, Tues., Thurs., Sat.
Hot Cross Buns Wednesday and Friday
Strictly Fresh Eggs
WHITE STAR BAKERY
58 N. Union Street

FRANK K. YOUNG
QUALITY COAL
Phone Stone 4317 121 MONROE AVE.

THE VAN INGEN COAL COMPANY
170 LYELL AVENUE
GLENWOOD 245

THORPE, JOSS & COOK, INC.
224 CHESTNUT ST.
Interior Decorators—Wall Paper
Contracting Painters

FLOWERS
for Weddings, Graduations and all other occasions
ROCHESTER FLORAL CO.
9 North Street

VE-LETE SILK UNDERWEAR
Outlets
NETHERBROOKS—PETTICOATS—SLIPS
ALSO SPORT COSTUMES
Glenwood 145-J FLORA E. CULP

THE CAMERON PRESS PRINTERS
SIXTY-TWO STATE STREET
Rochester, N. Y.
A. J. Van Arman Telephone Main 3232

HARRY GRIFFITH
Carpenter
Small job work. House repairing a specialty.
60 Elm St. Tel. Main 6151

TAXICABS
MAIN 447, 143
Dependable Chauffeurs

PROJANSKY CO.
Tailors for Gentlemen
248 EAST AVENUE

DRESSMAKING and sewing engagements made at my home or yours.
MRS. MABEL L. WALKER 87 Cottage Street, Rochester, N. Y. Phone Geopace 594-J.

FORD SERVICE GARAGE
Your order will be appreciated for that new Ford car; also for tractors and Lincoln cars.
81 Stone Street (Rear)
MISS M. PESTKE
SHAMPOOING, HAIRDRESSING
MANICURING DONE
532 Mercantile Building
JANE M. TEMPLETON
Teacher of Voice and Piano
Studio: 191 So. Goodman St. Stone 3616

NEW YORK

Rochester
(Continued)

ENGLISH TOP COATS FOR MEN
Made in London in true British style, which means best of fabrics and tailoring, and offered at an exceptionally low price.
\$29.50
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

Co-operative Fire Insurance Agency
E. S. BOHACHEK, Manager
414-417 WILDER BLDG.
Automobile Fire Insurance
SECURITY Plus DIVIDENDS

The H. L. Wall Papers
Our exclusive line.
H. L. on the margin means satisfaction on the wall.
ATTRACTIVE, DURABLE, INEXPENSIVE
DUFFY POWERS CO.

Edith Ellis Sweet Shop
Temple Theater Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.
CANDY SODA LUNCHES
Specializing in Salted Nuts

OHIO

Akron
A Dependable
SILK STOCKING
Pure thread silk CHIFFON hose, \$1.55 with four-inch lisle garter top; full fashioned and perfect fitting; in such fashionable shades as Banana, Sahara, Dawn, Gunmetal and Black; mail orders filled.

Stephens
Personality Hats
47 E. Hill Street—Akron, Ohio

THE HERBERICH HALL HARTER CO.
10-12 E. EXCHANGE STREET
INSURANCE REAL ESTATE
MORTGAGE LOANS

LANG'S
M. R. HAAS, Mgr.
Fashion Park Clothes
85 So. Main St. Metropolitan Bldg.

Canton
FORGINGS
DROP AND DRAWN
Made from Forging Quality Open Hearth and Alloy Steels Heat Treated
Prompt and Satisfactory Service. Send Blueprints for Estimate.
The American Forge & Machine Co.
The Canton Wall Paper Co.
PAINT, VARNISH, SANTAS WALL PAPER
From the cheapest that is good to the best, at moderate prices.
HANGING THAT PLEASES—GIVE US A TRIAL.
815 Market Ave. So. H. B. Ritz, Prop.

THE CHAPMAN PLUMBING & SUPPLY CO.
W. H. Kaufman, Pres. H. J. Fromm, V. Pres.
Plumbing and Heating
Phone McKinley 47 204 3rd St., S. W.

The Quality Hardware Co.
Exclusive Agents
Berry Brothers' Fine Varnishes, Enamels, Shellacs and Wall Paints.
House Cleaning Supplies.
WE DELIVER PHONE US
821 Tusco Street, West

INSURANCE
of Every Description
The John Jacob Agency Co., Inc.
McKinley 478
Tusco and Cherry, N. E.

The Klein Heffelman Zollar Co.
"Canton's Greatest Store"
65 complete departments—catering to the wants of 50,000 homes in Canton's Trading Territory

"THE TUDORS"
with
The Klein Heffelman Zollar Co.
Mezzanine Floor
Our beautiful line of Greeting Cards and Novelties will please you.
ENGRAVING PICTURE FRAMING
"HESS" SELLS FOR "LESS"
THE HESS COMPANY
134 Second St., S. E.
Furniture and Rugs
FREE TRUCK DELIVERY WITHIN 50 MILES OF CANTON

Spring Suits and Topcoats
\$30.00 to \$60.00
ROBERT F. MILLER, Tailor
124 2ND STREET, S. E.
PHILIP C. FLEISCHER
SHOE DEPARTMENT
Mezzanine Floor
The Klein Heffelman Zollar Co.

OHIO

Canton
(Continued)

THE CANTON BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
CANTON, OHIO
COMMERCIAL, SAVINGS AND TRUST DEPARTMENTS
We pay 4% interest on Savings Accounts from date of deposit to date of withdrawal—5% on One Year Certificates of Deposits.

The Steiner Coal Company
Canton, Ohio
COAL AND BUILDING MATERIAL
Phone—McKinley 3490

Cincinnati
SORIN
PRINTING—BINDING
ENGRAVING
514 MAIN ST., CINCINNATI
FRED BACKMEIER
Wedding Bouquets FLORIST Floral Work Seasonable Plants and Cut Flowers
3159 Vine St., near Nixon Tel. Aton 229

ARMSTRONG STATIONERY CO.
Printers and Stationers
419 MAIN STREET
LOUIS T. BERTLE
INTERIOR DECORATION AND FURNISHINGS
Woodburn Ave., cor. McMillan, Tel. Wobn 6835

Closson's
THE GIFT STORE
4th St. W. of Race, Cincinnati
THE A. B. CLOSSON JR. CO.

Cleveland
THE MERRELL ELECTRIC COMPANY
CALL US WHEN IN NEED OF ELECTRICAL WORK OF ANY DESCRIPTION.
1218 Prospect Avenue Pros. 1877

NITTEROUR'S AUTO REPAIR
Alcmit Lubricating—Auto Wash
Motoroil changed free—Parking Yard
Rear of 1218 Prospect
E. M. 13th Street Prospect 2061

E. M. KNIPPENBERG
HAIR SHOPPE
Marcel Waving
10111 Euclid Avenue CLEVELAND

THE CROMWELL-CROOKS CO.
446-450 The Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio
MULTIGRAPHING, ADDRESSING
MAILING

C. E. KAASE
Certified Public Accountant (Ky.)
M. O. WHITE
E. J. KUNDE
C. E. KAASE & COMPANY
Accountants—Industrial Engineers
HANNA BUILDING Main 7084 CLEVELAND

Who Repairs Your Plumbing?
NEXT TIME CALL
I. ROBERT KIEL Eddy 5138
REAR 608 E. 103 ST. CLEVELAND, O.

ARTHUR J. FENN
JEWELER
217 SCHOFIELD BLDG.
EAST 9TH AT EUCLID

AUTOMOBILE
SERVICE, REPAIRING, OVERHAULING
GODDARD MOTOR CO.
5221 Carnegie Avenue, Cedar 2506

E. CLEVELAND AND HEIGHTS REAL ESTATE
Roy P. Marsh Realty Co.
1636 Hayden Avenue Eddy 7632

GERTRUDE SMITH
SHAMPOOING, MARCEL WAVING
MANICURING
2014 E. 100TH STREET GARFIELD 1021

Maple Luncheon
CAFETERIA
2065 E. 4th—Frederick Building
H. I. STILLER & COMPANY
Plumbing and Heating
Engineers
2808 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O. Prospect 3042

WALL PAPER CLEANING
Prompt and Efficient Service
S. RAUBENBAUGH Broadway 2629-M

A. M. Albrecht
FLORIST
630 PROSPECT AVENUE
Main 6200 Central 3103

ELSE M. WISMAL
HARPER SYSTEM
Shampooing—Curling—Manicuring
1820 E. 97th St. Gar. 3088-W E's appointments

Cleveland—West Side
GEO. BINDERNAGEL
Quality Meats and Fresh Dressed Poultry
Refrigerating Counter System for Meat Display
Bell, Lincoln 487 2607 Denison Ave.

IDEAL TOP CO.
W. G. SCHNEIDER, Mgr.
We Build and Repair Auto-Tops and Side Curtains.
Hemlock 1000 4408 Detroit Ave.

VERAGOOD VANILLA FLAVOR
Absolutely Non-Alcoholic
SIX-OUNCE BOTTLE 60c
All orders promptly taken care of.
W. A. CLARK
6908 Lawn Avenue Hem. 5819

FRANK L. THURBER
Insurance
6601 DETROIT AVE. Res.—1536 Clarence Ave.
Hem. 4000 Lwd. 4600

PROCTOR-SHOE COMPANY
"STYLE SHOES—RIGHT PRICES"
2609 DENISON AVENUE

We bind all lines of books
BIBLES, LIBRARY BOOKS, ETC.
Out-of-town work promptly taken care of
JOHN S. ZIRKA & SON BOOKBINDING CO.
7704 Brinsmade Ave. Hem. 4888-M

THE WELLINGTON GROC. & PROV. CO.
Meats and Groceries
Tel. Hemlock 1888 2186 W. 98th

OHIO

Columbus
Silver Flash Gasoline
High Test Unblended
FILLING STATIONS
West Broad St. at west end of bridge
North High St. at Com Avenue
North High St. at Seventh Avenue
North Fourth St. at 7103 Avenue
Goodale St. at Park Street
Oak Street at Parsons Avenue
East Main St. at Oakwood Avenue
South High St. at Kossuth Street
Cleveland at 113 Ave.
The Columbus Oil Company.
MOTORHOUSE MOTORS
The First Word—the Last Word, and the Best Word in Silks

THE W. C. MOORE CO.
Furniture, Rugs, Draperies, Lighting Fixtures
"The cheapest that is good to the best that is made." Moderate Prices
SOUTH HIGH NEAR MAIN

THE UNION
HOME OF
HART SCHAFFNER & MARK
CLOTHES FOR MEN
"Satisfaction or money back"
THE BANCROFT BROS. CO.
Hallmark Jewelers
Where Quality Is Unquestioned
"If you want the best, go to Bancroft's"
130-140 North High Street

LAZARUS TEA ROOM
Luncheon, 11 to 2 Afternoon Tea, 2 to 5.
COLUMBUS, OHIO
Lazarus
Consistently fine footwear since 1880

PITTS SHOE CO.
162 N. HIGH STREET
Four Floors of Complete Shoe Service

BRADFORD HUSCH
Forty-four N. High Street
Hosiery, Millinery, Outer Wear
Attention is invited to our Hosiery Department
NEW Oldsmobile

SIX
THE MOYER OLDSMOBILE CO.
280 E. Broad St. Main 2817, Cits. 8304

RUDOLPH WELTI
Landscape Work and Planting
Ornamental Shrubbery, Hedges, Roses, Vines, Fruit and Shade Trees.
Franklin 4434-W 941 E. Whittier St.

L. W. HUNT
INSURANCE
In All Its Branches
211 James Bldg.
Phones: M. 2040, Auto. 8700

Laundry and Dry Cleaning
CAPITAL CITY TROT LAUNDRY
AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
Main 2327 Cts. 6061

PARISIAN DYE HOUSE
14 EAST SPRING STREET
Citizens 3715
GREYSTONE BEAUTY PARLOR
Shampooing, Marcelling and Manicuring
North 7157-W 815 N. High St.

Dayton
ELECTRICAL
WIRING—SUPPLIES—APPLIANCES
Repair Work a Specialty
WOLLASTON & WAXLER
28 N. Jefferson St., Dayton, Ohio

DAYTON SILK SHOP
SILKS EXCLUSIVELY
201-202 Keith Theater Bldg. (Second Floor)
Telephone Gar. 3869

THE J. S. DAVIS COAL CO.
Highest Grade Steam and Domestic Coals
DAYTON, OHIO
Bell Phone 206 Home 3098

The Heiss Company
FLORISTS
112 South Main Street Dayton, Ohio

E. M. MENDENHALL
Licensed Cleaner and Dyer
Main 1070 29 South Ludlow St.

THE FENTON CLEANING CO.
108 SO. LUDLOW STREET
Keith's Theater Bldg.
Dayton, Ohio

Hales Liberty Market
1108 W. Third
930 S. Brown
Main St. and Forest Ave.

MILLS
Millinery
111 S. Robert Boulevard

Antiques
KATHLEEN P. VANCE
55 Richmond Ave. Main 1874-J

GOLDZWIG BROS.
INSURANCE
485-428 Dayton Savings & Trust Bldg.
MISS MAY MURLIN MISS CLARA DECKWITZ
Millinery Remodeling Shoppe
29 E. Greenwood Ave. Garfield 1708-W

CARL A. MYERS
JEWELER
33 W. Fourth Street DAYTON, OHIO

Realpep Gasoline
and
MIDCONO MOTOR OILS
Filling Stations
W. E. SARGENT, 612 S. Prospect St.
W. J. THIBAUT, 140 S. Prospect St.
R. L. YOUNG, 893 E. Center St.

Midcontinent P. & R. Corp.
Complete Stocks Spring Coats, Suits, Dresses and Skirts are now ready.
THE FRANK BROTHERS CO.
The H. C. Scherff Furniture Co.
Quality Furniture, Rugs, Stoves

Salem
FOR SPRING—A sport coat, a tailored suit, a scarf, silk dresses for the street, wash dresses for the home, hats, stockings, gloves, gingham, cretonnes, rug, linoleum, wash cloth.
THE SPRING-HOLZMANN CO.
The Christian Science Monitor
is for sale in SALEM, OHIO, at Reich and Rugg's, 61 E. Main Street, Salem, Ohio.

Sandusky
SANITARY
Dry Cleaning
TRITSCHLER BROS.
Choice Meats, Poultry, Sausages, Lard
Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Milk
Corner Camp and Washington Sts.
Phone 287 Free Delivery Service
Visit THE MATERN SHOP
FOR FLOWERS AND GIFTS
913 W. Washington St.

OHIO

Dayton
(Continued)

Very Wide HEMSTITCHING
Three Times Regular Size
20c a Yard
WELLS PLEATING & BUTTON CO.
Dry Bldg., Fifth and Main
FINE OVERCOATS
Tailored at Fashion Park and by the House of Kuppenheimer

Metropolitan
LUDLOW AT FOURTH
MARTHA SHOBE
MANICURING SHAMPOOING
Work done at your home
Main 7229-W
MRS. CARRIE B. FLICK
Barclay Corsetiere
28 N. Sunset Ave. Main 6382-W

Lakewood
C. MOLT CO.
DRESSES, COATS, MILLINERY
CHILDREN'S WEAR
14541 MADISON AVE. Lkw. 5002

LAKWOOD UPHOLSTERY COMPANY
Upholstered Living Room Furniture
Exclusively
WE DO RECOVERING
14817 DETROIT AVE. Lkw. 7832

W. J. INGRAM
DRY GOODS
17106 Detroit Avenue Lakewood, O.

THE KETTLE
"Truly Home Made Candies"
Ice Cream and Candies
15016 DETROIT AVE. 11822 DETROIT AVE.
PETERSON'S SWEET SHOPPE
Ice Cream and Candies
15011 Detroit Ave., Next to Lakewood Theatre
Lkw. 1638

WALL PAPER AND DRAPERIES
M. W. MURRAY
"If You Hurry—Just Try Murray"
15616 DETROIT AVE. LAKWOOD, 607

Justin Hat Shoppe
THE SERVICE HARDWARE CO.
SHEET METAL AND FURNACES
Hardware, Paints, Household Furnishings
13521 Detroit Avenue Lakewood 3657

The Electric Sanitary Laundry Co.
PROS. 2385 CENT. 1884

SPRING MILLINERY
STEDMAN
1821 DETROIT AVENUE
CARE of children by the hour: 30 cents per hour. MRS. S. WHITNEY.
16709 1/2 Detroit Ave. Lakewood 7367-R.

M. A. STEWART & SON
Florist
Cut Flowers—Bedding Plants—Floral Designs
1428 Victoria Ave. Lkw. 8246

C. E. SEILER
Home of Good Shoes
17114 Detroit Avenue Lakewood 1628

THE PROSPECT COAL CO.
HARD COAL—GENUINE POCAHONTAS
1836 W. 114th St. Lkw. 2210-2211

JOHN W. ASTON
PLUMBING AND HEATING
18709 Detroit Ave. Lakewood, O.

THE LAKWOOD ELECTRIC CO.
Lakewood 985 and 7388
11408-10 DETROIT AVENUE
BRUMAGIM AND WONES
GROCERIES AND MEATS
14004 DETROIT AVE.
Phones: Lakewood 2680 Highland 490-L

BERNSEE'S 14810 Detroit Ave.
Shoes of Quality Near Warren Rd.
CONGER DRY GOODS
Eagle Stamps Given
Lakewood 6092 18813 Detroit Avenue

H. D. BRACY
GROCER
Bell phones 4280, 6248, 2598
16100 Detroit Ave. Free Delivery Service

Lima
MILLINERY
GLOVER & WINTERS CO.
LET US SERVE YOU LIMA, OHIO
186-188 West High Street
THE THOMAS GROCERY
FRESH MEATS DEPENDABLE GROCERIES
206-9 W. Market 8 Phone Main 4947

Marion
Realpep Gasoline
and
MIDCONO MOTOR OILS
Filling Stations
W. E. SARGENT, 612 S. Prospect St.
W. J. THIBAUT, 140 S. Prospect St.
R. L. YOUNG, 893 E. Center St.

Midcontinent P. & R. Corp.
Complete Stocks Spring Coats, Suits, Dresses and Skirts are now ready.
THE FRANK BROTHERS CO.
The H. C. Scherff Furniture Co.
Quality Furniture, Rugs, Stoves

Salem
FOR SPRING—A sport coat, a tailored suit, a scarf, silk dresses for the street, wash dresses for the home, hats, stockings, gloves, gingham, cretonnes, rug, linoleum, wash cloth.
THE SPRING-HOLZMANN CO.
The Christian Science Monitor
is for sale in SALEM, OHIO, at Reich and Rugg's, 61 E. Main Street, Salem, Ohio.

Sandusky
SANITARY
Dry Cleaning
TRITSCHLER BROS.
Choice Meats, Poultry, Sausages, Lard
Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Milk
Corner Camp and Washington Sts.
Phone 287 Free Delivery Service
Visit THE MATERN SHOP
FOR FLOWERS AND GIFTS
913 W. Washington St.

Dayton
(Continued)

Very Wide HEMSTITCHING
Three Times Regular Size
20c a Yard
WELLS PLEATING & BUTTON CO.
Dry Bldg., Fifth and Main
FINE OVERCOATS
Tailored at Fashion Park and by the House of Kuppenheimer

Metropolitan
LUDLOW AT FOURTH
MARTHA SHOBE
MANICURING SHAMPOOING
Work done at your home
Main 7229-W
MRS. CARRIE B. FLICK
Barclay Corsetiere
28 N. Sunset Ave. Main 6382-W

Lakewood
C. MOLT CO.
DRESSES, COATS, MILLINERY
CHILDREN'S WEAR
14541 MADISON AVE. Lkw. 5002

LAKWOOD UPHOLSTERY COMPANY
Upholstered Living Room Furniture
Exclusively
WE DO RECOVERING
14817 DETROIT AVE. Lkw. 7832

W. J. INGRAM
DRY GOODS
17106 Detroit Avenue Lakewood, O.

THE KETTLE
"Truly Home Made Candies"
Ice Cream and Candies
15016 DETROIT AVE. 11822 DETROIT AVE.
PETERSON'S SWEET SHOPPE
Ice Cream and Candies
15011 Detroit Ave., Next to Lakewood Theatre
Lkw. 1638

OHIO

Sandusky
(Continued)

Frank W. Pietschman
FOOTWEAR AND REPAIRING
We at Ladies' Sizes AAA to EEE 2 1/2-4
Special attention paid to fitting children.
Phone Main 738-J 417 Tenth Ave.
GAA—MILLINERY
Phone M. 777 119 W. Washington Row
THE CITIZENS BANKING CO.
"LARGEST BANK IN ERIE COUNTY"

Springfield
T. B. REAM & SONS
Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables. Meats.
223 Chestnut Ave. Both phones: Bell 480 and 4817; Home 480.

Toledo
Let us serve you with Wet Wash, Rough Dry Wash, Family Finished Wash
Our ENERGINE DRY CLEANING is absolutely odorless. WE GUARANTEE satisfaction TOLEDO'S BEST
The Reliable Laundry and Dry Cleaning Company.
1217 Madison Avenue Toledo, Ohio

Stein's
SMART CLOTHES FOR WOMEN AND MISSES
218-221 Summit St., Toledo, O.
ALBERTA A. BRECK SHOP
822 MADISON AVENUE
Formerly ELITE HAT SHOP
MILLINERY LINGERIE NOVELTIES
French Perfume Hosiery Handkerchiefs

THE HOME FORUM

Qualifying for the Secret Village

THE first man to whom I ever mentioned the little Cotswold village which I shall call Dreamvale-on-the-Colne looked at me for a moment in startled surprise and then said, almost severely, "Dreamvale is a secret place." He made me feel that I had committed some sort of indiscretion in mentioning its name, or perhaps in speaking of it at all. I could not make this out at first, puzzle over it as I might. Other little towns of England, scores of them, that had not a title of Dreamvale's unmistakable but still elusive charm, had their thousands of vociferous admirers, and their names were spread round the world in articles, stories, poems, and books. Was it not perfectly natural and almost inevitable that one should celebrate a beautiful thing such as this village which he had discovered for himself and had learned to love, singing its praise in every ear, forcing the ignorant and unheeding world to acknowledge its singular perfection? How, then, to explain this secretive silence with regard to Dreamvale, since there were at least a few, as I found out, who had been there and had seen and loved it for what it is.

Probably this reticence of the lovers of Dreamvale would have been more comprehensible to me if I had seen at once that the place is not merely beautiful, in a way that many other towns may be, particularly those of the Cotswold Hills, but that it is supreme, unique. It was entirely my fault that I did not at first understand this, that I thought of it as just another of the thousand Sweet Auburns of England which one rolls through on the top of a char-a-banc. "How quaint!" All that I can say in extenuation of my mistake is this, that in a world so full of approximations and second-best we all of us tend to lose our expectation of supreme things, and consequently our readiness in welcoming them when they do occur. To the child, each new experience is unique. He realizes that the Never Land may begin on the other side of almost any fence and that the Blue Bird may at any moment drop down into the lilac bush on his own front lawn. But we of elder years have discovered that there must always be at least a million approximations to every perfect example, and so our belief in perfection languishes. Common sense, which is the voice of the grown man or woman in us, counsels that we expect always the commonplace, and so avoid disappointment. But what says uncommon sense, the voice of the child? It keeps awake in us a fresh and vivid realization that perfection must exist somewhere—otherwise how can we explain the faith that all children and some poets have in it? Uncommon sense keeps us ready to receive the perfect moment when it flashes suddenly upon us. As for me, although I have always been ready to trade my whole pitiful stock of common sense

for one additional grain of the other variety, Dreamvale found me napping. I was not ready for it. But now that I know what Dreamvale is I have no difficulty in understanding my friend's warning look and his cryptic remark. The impulse of any wise man who has found anywhere a bit of true perfection, some shining fragment of the ideal, is not at all to set up a great pan of praise which will bring all the neighboring counties flocking about him, but simply to be silent, and thankful. For the second-best things, the approximations, we may well shout and toss our caps, for they always seem to need our assistance. Supreme things not only do not require our noisy adulation, they cannot bear it. To talk of them with the foolish face of praise is to degrade them, drag them down into the dull catalogue of the hackneyed and commonplace. That is what my friend was thinking of. I suppose he thought that most of

Dreamvale is in the Cotswolds, but that is not much. Any one might have guessed it, in fact, because nearly all the undiscovered places of England are there. I have even gone so far as to confide that it is on the River Colne, and I let that clue also remain because Beauty has dropped so many a shining seed along the banks of that little river that you cannot tell without a good deal of wholesome exploration which particular flower of her sowing I mean. And I think that if you spend a week among the villages of the Colne Valley, going from one to another, comparing them delicately in this way and that, weighing them in your finest balances, you will be qualifying yourself for entrance among the elect. And if you are alert and intelligent enough to observe how those Cotswold villages climb the scale of beauty until the final chord is struck, round and rich and full, in one of them, why then you will have discovered Dreamvale, you will have earned it by showing yourself worthy. And after such a discovery you will have no difficulty in remembering that "Dreamvale is a secret place." O. S.

On the Delaware

NO RIVER, perhaps, is more varied than the Delaware. In its winding course from high mountainous places to the ocean it curves its way, now as narrow that a stone might be cast from wooded bank to wooded bank, now so wide that great ferry boats with commercial hum bear their heavy cargoes from one city to another. On the upper Delaware, where the valley lies undulating and fertile, artists have made their homes. There the clash of urban commercialism is reduced to the quiet of broad fields and wooded slopes—to the ribbon-like canal, where, from the tow path, the mules drag an archaic barge at the sharp cry of the drivers. One may find the charm of old spring houses, also, their stones moss grown, their water cool and refreshing as in the days of the Revolution. But the old lives side by side with the new. William L. Rathrop, whose quiet paintings reflect the pastoral loveliness of the valley, has chosen for his home a fine old stone dwelling

the books that are talked about just because they are talked about. Of all social compulsions what is more urgent than the oft-repeated question: "Have you read—?" That club fogs us to our reading. "What!" says our friend, "you have not read so and so?" Whereupon we fly to the nearest book store and against the necessity of conversation at the next dinner we buy a best-seller. . . . Nevertheless, the great books are waiting for us all. If the world's poets and seers, prophets and apostles were alive, we could hardly meet them one by one, much less talk with them. But in a book they will come to each of us as though there were no one else in all the world for them to call upon. . . . The shame of many of us is that, with such books waiting to be read, we stop to barter gossip with every corner loafer on our way. Any vagrant straggler down the literary street can waste our attention and our time. And because time and attention are limited, having read this, we cannot read that.—Harry Emerson Fosdick, in "Twelve Tests of Character."

"There Was a Great Calm"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A certain gallery hangs a touching picture of a boat in a storm at sea. It is night; there is no moon in sight; and the wind has whipped the sails into tattered shreds. The terrified occupants have given up the oars in despair, and are appealing to one standing in the stern of the boat, calm and undisturbed by the commotion. This man, who is Jesus the Christ, with uplifted hands and a halo of light illuminating his serene countenance, speaks to the waves "as one having authority" saying, "Peace, be still;" and we are told "there was a great calm." Previous to this the Master had lain asleep in the boat, "sure in the truth that God's way is in the sea, His path in the great waters. He had not known of the storm until aroused by his terror-stricken companions: all the time he felt safe in God's keeping. In stilling the storm Jesus proved that there is a law of God which can be called into action to still any storm, regardless of its name or nature. He proved harmony to be real, and fear in reality to be foundationless.

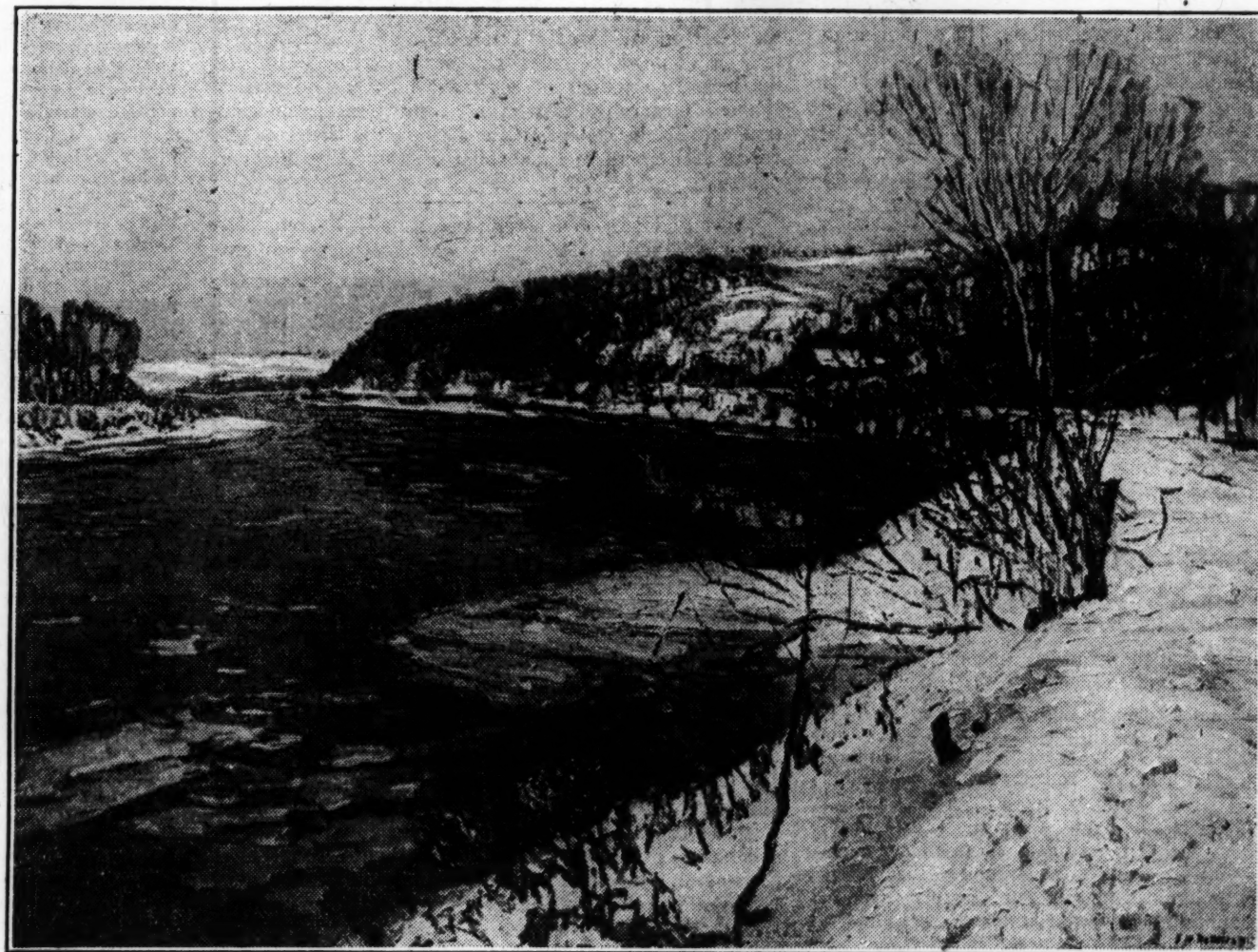
Now, the vast majority of mankind may not be interested in storms at sea; but they are vitally interested in the storms of fear, sorrow, and disaster that sweep over their earthly pathway; and they are asking if the law which Jesus utilized is capable of bringing the "peace, be still" to these conditions. They are also asking: Can that law be called into action to show me how to earn an honest living? Will it help me to solve the many problems that arise in the schoolroom, in the home, on the farm? Will it help me to overcome the desire for strong drink, tobacco, drugs, or any other of the vicious appetites and passions inherent in the carnal mind? The Bible says, "The crooked shall be made straight;" does that mean me, for I have not straight natural limbs like most people?

To all these questions Christian Science answers unhesitatingly and assuredly: Yes, it means you; and you can begin to rejoice now; for the same Christ, Truth, that stilled the storm and healed all manner of diseases centuries ago, is doing the same works today. There is healing and happiness for you here and now; but your healing is contingent upon your willingness to learn the truth of being. And you can learn this truth about God and man by a prayerful study of the Bible and the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key

to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. Through this study, multitudes have been healed of so-called incurable diseases and diverse infirmities, while an ever increasing army is experiencing the "great calm" that follows upon the mastering of false fears and practices. It is your privilege to join in the rejoicing that is sure to follow, when you have proved the words written on page 569 of Science and Health, "He that touches the hem of Christ's robe and masters his mortal beliefs, animality and hate, rejoices in the proof of healing,—in a sweet and certain sense that God is Love."

Christian Science teaches just how we may apply the law of God to the solution of every problem, whether physical or mental. It also teaches that when we have come to God with receptive heart, willing to be taught and to obey His Commandments, we have met the Scriptural requirement, and brought ourselves under the law that will regenerate us. The teachings of Christian Science dispel the mystery that has clouded the Scriptures, and explain God's ever operative governing and healing law. It was the Master's understanding of this law that enabled him to call it into instant operation; and he gained the understanding, as all may gain it today, by a constant desire and intelligently directed effort for spiritual attainment.

In coming to Christian Science for healing, we may be assured at the outset that notwithstanding the man-made laws touching our case, the length of time these false beliefs may have dwelt in our thought, however fiercely the winds of fear may have swept over us, or however dark the waves of discouragement may have been about our feet, we shall not learn that we have come too late, nor that our case is hopeless; but we shall at once feel relief and a "great calm" which are the unfailing results of accepting the Christ, Truth, in our lives. Then, as we practice the good that is unfolded to us, we shall see fear giving place to courage, sorrow to joy, doubt to the sweet assurance that Love is directing and guiding us; belief in lack to the understanding of the all-sufficiency of God, and sickness to health. We shall then know that the prophecy of Isaiah, "And the ransomed of the Lord shall return, and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads: they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away," is being fulfilled in us.



Photograph Chappel Studio. Courtesy of Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

The Upper Delaware. From a Painting by Edward W. Redfield

The Lantern

She swings the lantern. Night around her Swings out, swings in; the roadside falls. Under her feet abyssal darkness sinks; Then from the pit, to meet her feet, Earth rises, sombre stones and steady soil. Loom up, stare at the lantern, then Sink, sink again as it swings. On she tramps, towering above the lantern. All her daylight beauty lifted away. Drenched, and drenched with the dye. The smudgy gold of the drowsy beams from the lantern. —Richard Church, in "Philip."

Mr. Punch in London

From Punch's theatre under the arches of the Piazza, the portico of old St. Paul's Church could be seen across Covent Garden; and just around the corner in Russell Street were Will's and Tom's and Button's Coffee Houses, those "penny universities" where the wits of London met to talk politics and read the news and discuss the latest books and plays. Here, the young gentlemen in gay caps and parti-coloured gowns read the Tatler or the Spectator, propped up against the candle-sticks, and laughed at Mr. Steele's satires about their neighbour, Mr. Punch. And at home the ladies at their breakfast or their toilette looked up from their chocolate, or down from their mirrors, to smile at the accounts of the marionettes in St. James's Street or the Chinese Shadows at Philip Astley's amphitheatre or some new piece of impudence that Mr. Punch had perpetrated in his Covent Garden stage. "If Punch goes extravagant, I shall reprimand him very freely," wrote Addison to show how courageously he intended to criticize his contemporaries. Addison was an "enthusiastic patron of the puppeteers. He had even written a Latin poem about them when he was at Oxford."

The puppets of course appeared in that list of subjects that Mr. Addison pretended he had lost at Lloyd's coffee house, and the little actors were often mentioned in the Spectator, where "What'er men do, or say, or think, or dream, Our motley paper seizes for its theme." It must be admitted that Mr. Punch did not always behave as well as he might and there is no doubt that he often carried his jokes too far. But if the puppets were sometimes vulgar, so were the living actors and so were the audiences whom they sought to please. "The drama's laws the drama's patrons make," and in every country and in all times actors have had to please their audiences.—Madge Anderson, in "The Heroes of the Puppet Stage."

with many a trace of more troublous days in its heavy rafters. Across a country road, there is developing another artist colony—a nest of new houses which cling to old traditions, and from whose broad verandas one may watch the slow progress of the canal boats.

The Delaware does not always sleep in the sun. Still farther up its course at Center Bridge, Edward W. Redfield, the painter, may show scars upon woodwork and wall which tell tales of invading waters and the crunch of icebergs. For in the spring, when the river ice breaks, great portions of it are carried down stream by the fury of the lashing water, and are hurled like battering rams against the riverside houses. Then the flood rises and inundates the dwelling.

As a pioneer in this battle with the elements, Edward W. Redfield has painted the icebound river—painted it in quiet mood, when the cold holds it in check. In the stroke of his brush there is the chill of the atmosphere. It is curious, perhaps, that the painters of the Delaware Valley colony have all chosen to portray nature in calm mood, whether ice bound, or in the full leaf glory of summer. More turbulent moments have found no interpreter. An invading iceberg is not conducive to aesthetic contemplation, and the hand which might flourish a brush must, upon occasion, turn its strength and ingenuity to the safe removal of family belongings. There have been times when the water has risen almost to the level of the second story in the Redfield home. Yet, in "The Upper Delaware," exhibited in the one hundred and nineteenth annual exhibition at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Mr. Redfield has portrayed the river as a quiet, sluggish stream, snow bound, ice flocked, and fringed with crisp bare trees and the bristling stubble of waterside weed or bush.

Reading the Best Books

It is plain, too, that while a few people deliberately read perverse books, most of us miss the best books, not because we choose the bad, but because we litter up our minds with casual trash. We stop to pass the time of day with any printed vagabond who plucks at our sleeve. We have forgotten Ruskin's exclamation: "Do you know, if you read this, that you cannot read that?" It is no longer necessary that anybody should plead with us to read. We read enough. "What do you read, my lord?" says Polonius, and Hamlet answers, "Words, words, words." That is a fair description of a great deal of reading in a world which someone has described as "a blur of printed paper." But how many put first books first? To be sure, there are minor kinds of reading of which we all must do more or less. We read for efficiency in daily work. . . . And we read

Cowper in His Greenhouse

"Tis a bower of Arcadian sweets, Where Flora is still in her prime, A fortress to which she retreats From the cruel assaults of the climate."

he writes in his favourite rocking-horse metre, and most conventional language, bidding his Mary remark the beauty of the pinks which it has preserved through the frosts; and in mid-July, when the floor was carpeted and the sun was excluded by an awning of mats, it became "the pleasantest retreat in Olney." "We eat, drink, and sleep, where we always did," he says to Newton; "but here we spend all the rest of our time, and find that the sound of the wind in the trees, and the singing of birds, are much more agreeable to our ears than the incessant barking of dogs and screaming of children," from both of which it may be observed, they suffered considerably in the front of the house. Two years later he tells Mr. Unwin that "our severest winter, commonly called the spring, is now over, and I find myself seated in my favourite recess, the greenhouse. In such a situation, so silent, so shady, where no human foot is heard, and where only my myrtles presume to peep in at the window, you may suppose I have no interruption to complain of, and that my thoughts are perfectly at my command. But the beauties of the spot are themselves an interruption, my attention being called upon by those very myrtles, by a double row of grass pinks, just beginning to blossom, and by a bed of beans already in bloom; and you are to consider it, if you please, as no small proof of my regard, that, though you have so many powerful rivals, I disengage myself from them all, and devote this hour entirely to you."

Later still—a year later—he writes to Newton: "My greenhouse is never so pleasant as when we are just upon the point of being turned out of it. . . . Now I sit with all the windows and the door wide open, and am regaled with the scent of every flower. In a garden as full of flowers as I have known how to make it, I keep no bees, but if I lived in a hive, I should hardly hear more of their music. All the bees in the neighbourhood resort to a bed of mignonette, opposite to the window, and pay me for the honey they get out of it by a hum, which, though rather monotonous, is as agreeable to my ear as the whistling of my linnet. All the sounds that Nature utters are delightful at least in this country." But he goes on, nevertheless, to except the braying of an ass; and from another letter it seems that the serene quietude of his bower was at times invaded by the noise of a quadruped of this kind (inimical to poets!) which belonged to a neighbour. . . . Here "lived happy prisoners" the

two goldfinches celebrated in "The Faithful Bird"; here he wrote "The Task," and, according to Mr. Thomas Wright of Olney, it is to the stimulating environment of its myrtles and mignonette that we owe, if not the germ, at least the evolution, of "John Gilpin." Everyone knows how, in the current story, Lady Austen's diverting narrative of the way in which a certain citizen of famous London town rode out to celebrate the anniversary of his marriage, gradually seduced her listener from the moody melancholy which was fast overclouding him "into a loud and hearty peal of laughter." It made such an impression on his mind that at night he could not sleep; and his thoughts having taken the form of rhyme, he sprang from bed, and committed them to paper, and in the morning brought down to Mrs. Unwin the crude outline of "John Gilpin." All that day and for several days he secluded himself in the greenhouse, and went on with the task of polishing and improving what he had written. As he filled his slips of paper he sent them across the Market-place to Mr. Wilson, to the great delight and amazement of that jocular barber, who on several other occasions had been favoured with the first sight of some of Cowper's smaller poems. This version of the origin of "John Gilpin" differs, we are aware, from the one generally received, which represents the famous ballad as having been commenced and finished in a night; but that the facts here stated are accurate we have the authority of Mrs. Wilson: moreover, it has always been said in Olney that "John Gilpin" was written in the "greenhouse," and that the first person who saw the complete poem, and consequently the forerunner of that noble army who made merry over its drolleries, was William Wilson, the barber—Austin Dobson, in "Eighteenth Century Vignettes."

The Waitress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
I watched her as she set the plate and glass—
A slim dark woman, with an ordered mass
Of black, gray-threaded hair. Her work-worn hands
Were dexterous, fulfilling the demands
Of seemingly service; and I saw she went
About her task with unassuming content.
(A still, benignant light was on her face.)
She brought the food and spread it in its place
As if I were a long-expected guest,
And she a gracious hostess, with her best
Of meat and drink to offer, friendly-wise.
(She did not speak, but I could read her eyes.)
Her work was done with courtesy complete,
That blessed the food and made it doubly sweet.
I ate with strange humility and peace,
And felt within my harassed heart surcease
Of care and loneliness. I went away,
And thought upon her kindness all that day.
Margaret Ashmun.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science—Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	.....\$3.00
Coarse sheep, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper	.....3.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper	.....3.50
Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and size as cloth edition	.....4.00
Morocco, pocket edition, Oxford India Bible paper	.....5.00
Levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper	.....4.00
Large Type Edition, leather, heavy India Bible paper	.....7.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and French	.....\$3.50
Cloth	.....\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	.....\$3.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and German	.....\$3.50
Cloth	.....\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	.....\$3.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY I. HUNT,
Publishers' Agent,
107 Falmouth Street, Back Bay Station,
BOSTON, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription prices: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents.

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use of all telegrams and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase The Christian Science Monitor regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remitting copies of The Christian Science Monitor is as follows:

North America Countries
Up to 14 pages..... 1 cent 2 cents
Up to 24 pages..... 1 cent 1 cent
Up to 32 pages..... 2 cents 4 cents

NEWS OFFICES
EUROPEAN: 21 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2, London.
WASHINGTON: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
WESTERN: Suite 1458, McCormick Bldg., 332 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA: Room 200, 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 419 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
AUSTRALASIAN: L. C. A. Building, 60 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York.....21 East 40th Street
Cleveland.....512 Buckley Building
Chicago.....1458 McCormick Building
Kansas City.....320A Commerce Building
San Francisco.....Room 200, 625 Market Street
Los Angeles.....629 Van Nuys Building
Seattle.....763 Empire Building
London.....21 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2
Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved. The Monitor is a member of the A. B. C. (Audit Bureau of Circulations).

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
DEER HEBARD DEER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
LE HERAIT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1924

EDITORIALS

AS THE moment approaches for the publication in full of the report of the experts who have been inquiring

Dawes Commission Verdict Morally Binding

into the capacity of Germany to meet its reparations payments, it becomes increasingly apparent that the countries most involved are getting very nervous over the outlook. At first France was antagonistic to the whole plan of an investigation conducted by other experts than those provided for in the Treaty of Versailles. Only under the most strenuous moral pressure exerted by other nations did France accede to the investigation by the commission headed by General Dawes. Germany, on the other hand, was eager for the commission. Its spokesmen thought, or pretended to think, that an unprejudiced investigation into the financial and industrial conditions existing in their land would undoubtedly result in a recommendation that its burdens be materially lightened. The Germans and the pro-Germans in other countries were very bitter in their denunciation of France because for a time that Nation withheld approval of the creation of the commission. Great Britain, in particular, was earnest in urging the commission's investigation, and the British press, which sings so loudly in chorus, was practically a unit in condemning what it called the obstructionist policy of France.

Curiously enough, about a month ago Germany suddenly changed her attitude. Either convinced through leakages from the committee room that the commission was in fact not going to relieve Germany of the burdens which her spokesmen loudly declared to be insupportable, or in pursuance of the policy which, the French say, always animates Germans of antagonizing any action which would force them to pay anything whatsoever, the German press and the German public men suddenly began a series of attacks on the commission and on the report, at the nature of which they could only guess. The effect of this changed attitude in Germany was twofold. In the first place, it seemed to stir France up to a new conviction that the pending report was likely to be unfavorable to German contentions, and, therefore, favorable to France. Accordingly, French opinion, which had been only grudgingly committed to the support of the commission, veered around to enthusiastic approval of its deliberations and highly optimistic forecasts of their result. And as a secondary outcome, British opinion, which had been at the outset the strongest moral force exerted to compel acceptance of the commission upon both France and Germany, suddenly manifested signs of hostility. Apparently it became the point of view of a large part of the English press that, since France was so enthusiastic over the work of the commission, there was something impending which would redound to British injury. Accordingly, the last ten days have witnessed a certain revulsion of feeling in England, and many expressions of doubt as to whether in fact the report of the commission is going to set up any workable program.

To begin with, it is perfectly apparent that opinions expressed upon the worth of the commission's report are necessarily valueless until the full report is made public. That has not as yet happened. The report is hoped for at the beginning of next week, and the indications are that it is so voluminous that a very considerable time must be allowed for study of its recommendations before any intelligent comment can be made upon them. But it is safe and proper to say at this moment that this commission was established after prolonged consideration by the nations involved. It was asked for by the Germans. Its creation was strongly urged by Great Britain, and British statesmen went to the extreme in impressing upon France the necessity of acquiescing in the investigation and in accepting its findings. France, which was last to agree, did finally so acquiesce, and of late, in view of German doubt and hesitation, has become peculiarly committed to acceptance of the report. These three nations, therefore, are morally bound to approve and uphold the findings of the commission, which exists because of their countenance. For any one of the three to refuse now to accept the results of an arbitration which it sought and approved, because those results seem to be not all it could wish, would be to sacrifice the moral support of the world as a whole.

THE making of history is more important than history

Faithfulness in the Teaching of History

learned. What the boy is thinking and what his thinking leads him to do is of greater concern than what his ancestors have done. It is essential also that the pupil shall have that freedom which can come only from a knowledge of the truth—as pertaining to history as to anything else. The American Historical Association has resolved that the "cultivation in pupils of a scientific temper in history and the related sciences, of a spirit of inquiry and a willingness to face unpleasant facts, is a far more important objective than the teaching of special interpretations of particular events." Since passing this resolution, this large group of scholars, including many prominent historians as well as public school teachers, has undertaken a research covering the whole field of history teaching. What constitutes good history and what constitutes good teaching have recently attained new standards. The association is about to correlate all of these developments, that it may make specific recommendations for the advancement of history teaching throughout the country.

Now that heated contentions over the question of biased history textbooks have for the most part spent themselves, the association has quietly arranged its constructive program. It exhibits an attitude of open-mindedness by welcoming suggestions as to possible courses of action. This step has been taken, however, not because it is thought that the writers of history are

guilty of treasonable propaganda, nor because it is believed that tens of thousands of American school teachers have been so stupid or disloyal as to place treasonable books in the hands of children, but because progress demands it. Censure to the point of fiery condemnation has been directed at history teaching during the last five years. The American Historical Association received all insinuations as absurd and declared that true "criticism of history textbooks should be based not upon grounds of patriotism, but only upon grounds of faithfulness to fact."

A question that has now become a challenge to every schoolman is, "Does the study of wars, the study of the hatreds of nations, the study of a false glory, inspire the boy or girl to constructive citizenship?" There is evidence that educators are beginning to see that war can hardly have a true place in history since it is based upon lies and misunderstandings, and so can never be truly reported anyway. Dr. William B. Owen has recognized this by accepting the presidency of the Association for Peace Education. Dr. Owen was last year's president of the National Education Association. The organization of which Dr. Owen is now the head, having recently completed an evaluation of history textbooks on the basis of material, good or bad, and having found that the glorification of war occupies a surprisingly large place in American elementary school textbooks, has set out to promote a reversal of emphasis, namely, to magnify peace and all movements leading toward it.

Thinking in terms of friendliness and co-operation leads to closer relationship and a larger sense of peace in the minds of the people. This fact is increasingly recognized among the public schools of Massachusetts according to Dr. Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education, who says that greater stress is being given to the constructive achievements of nations in the study of history. Let the chroniclers of history remember this, and that a text should be so written that the pupil may easily distinguish the author's interpretations and opinions from the facts. Only by such means can a pupil make his own honest deductions. Every possible effort must be made to help the child to think out right conclusions for himself. Furthermore, the pupil should be allowed to discover that human power has always been proportionate to right thinking. Peace, not war, is right thinking.

It is inevitable that the French financial crisis should have its repercussions on French Colonial policy, and it

A Change in Morocco?

is in this connection that the Monitor's recent special cable from Paris, announcing the possible retirement of Marshal Lyautey from Morocco should be read. Since the World War, France has pursued a more energetic colonial policy than ever. In Syria it has maintained its mandate at great expense. During the debate on new appropriations the Communist leader, Marcel Cachin, spoke of 3,000,000,000 francs being wasted there. In the Sahara desert and in central Africa, explorations by airplane and motor vehicles have been pursued. Ambitious projects for new railroads, opening up new areas both of recruiting and of procuring raw materials, have been laid out. But the most important French colonial enterprise has been in Morocco. There the warfare has never ceased and there large military forces have been concentrated at great expense.

Familiarily Marshal Lyautey is known as the Emperor of Morocco. Unquestionably he must be ranked as one of the outstanding French military figures of the day. His work as a "pacifier" of northwestern Africa began before the war and it was as a colonial administrator that he won his title as a "Marshal of France." When the war broke out, the Government needed its African forces so badly that it decided to give up what it had gained in Morocco, but with greatly reduced effectiveness General Lyautey held on and since the armistice he has been enabled to carry out his annual campaigns against the warlike natives who resent French intrusion. There is still more military work to be done, so that, if the doughty marshal has to retire in favor of a civilian, it must mean that France cannot stand the pace of its recent program as a great colonial power.

Albert Sarraut, who has been mentioned as his successor, was Minister of Colonies in the Poincaré Cabinet and a war-time governor of French Indo-China. He has the confidence of the great French colonial interests, who make money under the shadow of the country's military power, and since he was read out of the Radical Party for supporting M. Poincaré's taxation program, he evidently would no longer be available as a cabinet member, even should the Poincaré party win in the elections. Though an able man, as shown in his conduct of the French case at the Washington Arms Conference, he is politically a "lame duck."

France has no problem of over-population. It can afford to let up for a while in its colonial expansion. When the budget will not balance, it is common sense to cut down on such expenditures as those for the further conquest of Morocco. From the command in Syria General Gouraud retired because he was refused increased appropriations. If Marshal Lyautey follows his example it will be no calamity. Madrid, at least, will feel relieved.

AMERICAN voters will probably construe the result of the primaries held this week in Wisconsin according to their own preconceived opinions. Senator La Follette, of course, carried the State overwhelmingly. It has been his pocket borough for thirty years or more. Its people, particularly in the rural districts, are wedded to his beliefs, holding in grateful remembrance the notable service he did at the outset of his career in ridding the State of railroad and corporation domination. They admire his personality, and although Wisconsin did not lag in her support of the Administration during the World War, her people are apparently willing to condone the distinctly unpatriotic

The Views of Wisconsin

attitude of Senator La Follette at that time. That President Coolidge made as good a showing as he did in the primaries is a tribute to the extent to which he has impressed upon the mind of the electorate confidence in his own qualities of rugged integrity and shrewd statesmanship.

"Wet" papers of the Democratic persuasion throughout the country will doubtless exult over the showing made by Governor Smith in the Democratic primaries. Wisconsin, which is largely German, and, therefore, largely Lutheran, seems to be willing to overlook Governor Smith's religious affiliations in approbation of his attitude on the liquor question. If the New York Governor's backers are really in earnest in the effort to force him upon a Democratic National Convention, they acted shrewdly in opening their campaign in Wisconsin, for the wet sentiment has always been strong in that State, which was for many years the site of the largest breweries, and therefore naturally most friendly to the Governor's expressed desire that he might once again put his "feet on the brass rail and blow off the froth." It may be doubted, however, whether a narrow victory in the primary elections of a party which has no earthly chance of carrying Wisconsin in any presidential election, will in the end profit the Democratic leader of the forces desirous of re-establishing the control of liquor in politics.

WITH added years there comes, usually, a strengthening of traditions. Verification, by chance or by circumstance, adds some apparent weight of wisdom to old saws and oft-repeated adages. In the New England country and in the sections more or less contiguous, there remains still to be disproved the theory that spring cannot be said to have established its seasonal reign until the "sugar snow" has come and gone. Despite this alleged truism, unthinking humans persist in making their own plans and in accepting the first warm days as a sufficient promise that winter has come to an end. But in the busy woods camps, where the maple sap is being gathered and boiled, wise heads refuse to accept the apparently convincing evidences.

So when the clouds gather at nightfall after a warm and bright April day, those who are weather wise cast knowing glances at each other, while the unsophisticated stranger, a welcome visitor at the camp and homestead, makes his plans for the morrow. With dawn, if not before, comes confirmation of the not alarming forecasts. The "sugar bush" and all the surrounding woods and hills are covered with the whitest of white snow blankets. Nothing could surpass the picture presented in beauty, and hardly in expanse. The horizon line seems to have been lost in the artistic blending of trees, hills, and clouds. Hardly a bough moves in the almost breathless morning air. A crow, rising from a bare branch a hundred feet away, dislodges an avalanche of snow. The steady drip from the eaves of the sugar house confirms the reassuring thought that the sap will not be checked in its flow. Blackbirds, some with scarlet wings, flit by, a few seeming to express displeasure because of the interruption of their nest building, while others seem glad that the storm marks the end, rather than the beginning, of winter.

Smoke rising from the crude stone chimney of the sugar house indicates the unshaken faith of the farmer-host that no serious interruption of the work in hand is threatened. The lowing of a steer, one of the pair used to draw the unshod sled with its barrels of sap from trees to boiling vat, marks the beginning of an unhurried day's work which will end with nightfall. A "hired man" is captain of the stone-boat craft, and a boy well on in his teens the crew. If the fresh fall of snow has surprised or discommoded them they give no intimation of it. These people of the New England country sometimes refuse to express the surprise they cannot help but feel. The coming of an expected fall of sugar snow in April certainly does not evoke comment. One wonders, even after having known and lived among them for many years, if a snowfall in July or August would call forth more than the guarded assertion that "I allowed it would snow unless the wind shifted."

Editorial Notes

FRANK A. GOODWIN, registrar of motor vehicles for Massachusetts, showed that he had the courage of his convictions when he suspended the automobile license of John R. Moriarty, special justice of the Chicopee municipal court, and ordered him to show cause why it should not be revoked. The registrar is conducting a campaign against violators of automobile laws, while at the same time waging a crusade against district court judges for not meting out heavier penalties in convicted cases, and evidently saw in this instance an unexampled opportunity to score a double play. Judge Moriarty was arrested on March 20 for operating a machine while under the influence of liquor. On March 21 and 28 the case was continued in the judge's own court, whereupon Mr. Goodwin promptly took action himself, explaining that he had no means of knowing "how long these continuances will be allowed." More strength to his arm!

CARRYING a promise of great possibilities for amusement, the experiment which was recently carried out successfully by the London and North-Eastern Railway in England, when, for the first time, film exhibitions were given in a railway train, will doubtless soon be tried again on a larger scale. In this instance a specially fitted saloon was attached to the "Flying Scotchman," the 10 o'clock express from King's Cross to the north, and during the run to York a film, several reels in length, was shown on the screen twice. Unless some unforeseen objection presents itself, there seems no reason why, in the not distant future, train traveling and cinema showing should not form a highly desirable combination for many.

A British Onlooker's Diary

By H. W. MASSINGHAM

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 3—An anxious moment for English policy has arrived, by which I mean the formal opening of negotiations between Raymond Poincaré and Ramsay MacDonald. It is a moment of anxiety for the Government. The success of the new venture depends upon one man—the Prime Minister. The embarrassing fact is that the existence of the Government depends on him also. The Labor Cabinet contains many able men, but not one figure that appeals to the imagination of the public in some such fashion as Disraeli, or, in later days, Lloyd George. The trouble is that, in addition to the full day he spends at the Foreign Office, Great Britain's resourceful Premier has the threefold task of arranging policy, leading the House of Commons and managing a difficult party.

It is the second of these undertakings which causes trouble. The Liberal Party, itself, is acutely divided and, in a state of semi-mutiny against Herbert Asquith's moderate leadership, is bent on destroying the Government, and with this end in view gives it no rest in the Commons. Lloyd George, in particular, in a generally condemned speech, has interposed every possible difficulty in the way of successful negotiation with France. If this is done in Green Tree what will be done in dry? During the coming weeks the Prime Minister expects to be frequently abroad. His position will be made utterly impossible, and his diplomacy robbed of hope before it is well begun, if these destroying tactics continue and are enhanced. Curiously enough, the Conservatives, who openly oppose the Government, are not the real authors of these tactics and the appeal to them in the Spectator to remember British traditions of nonpartisanship in foreign policy, reflects, as is well known, the general feeling and attitude of Stanley Baldwin, their leader. But after the first few days the Liberals, who seated the Labor Government in power, have made every effort to discredit it in the country, to obstruct its measures and belittle its spokesmen in the House of Commons. The question is now whether these maneuvers are to extend to foreign policy and involve the most critical issue that has arisen since 1914.

Meanwhile the Labor Party has gained a new and very brilliant recruit in Oswald Mosley, Lord Curzon's son-in-law, and by far the most brilliant of the independent members of the Commons. It is obvious that the Prime Minister will welcome so formidable a recruit and, in the course of time, invite him to join the Government. The adherence is a significant one. Mosley comes of an old Tory family. He has fortune, an attractive presence, a clever and beautiful wife, a biting wit and a power of finished epigrammatic speech which has already set a mark on the House of Commons. In fact, he is much the most "eligible" newcomer in the field of politics. He was closely associated with the fight for Irish freedom, did excellent service behind and in front in that memorable scene. Had there been a Liberal Party of the Gladstonian type, this highly gifted young man would have joined it, for he is an idealist in thought and his ardent character would have found full employment there. As no such party exists, Mosley's natural resort is Labor. The event is significant, both personally and as a sign of the incessant movement of English politics, not to revolution, but to the evolutionary idea of which the present Government is the embodiment.

London has recovered its power of locomotion—such as it is—after ten days of martyrdom for its millions of workers who were compelled to choose between the physical struggle in packed, stifling trains underground and overground, and a trudge through miles of streets encumbered with other pedestrians. The trouble was very cheerfully borne and fortunately it stopped before the great peril of the strike opened up—the conflict between the authorities and the strikers. This might have led to the downfall of the Government, as well as to a situation which, by infinite tact, has always been avoided, that of resort to violence in labor disputes. Labor has now obtained a 75 per cent victory, but the problem of the streets is more urgent than ever. Unified traffic control is essential, for by no other means can the circulation of the vast, overgrown body we call London be restored to anything like its normal, necessary beat. But how obtain this object? There is great opposition to the ministerial bill now before Parliament. It does not provide municipal control of traffic, which for years has been the object of the Progressive and Labor parties, and unless the public as well as Labor can be protected, the former may be unmercifully treated by a great combine which represents the dominant interest in traffic.

Two of the most interesting British political letter writers have just come into the light again. These are Charles Greville, the author of the famous Journal, and for many years clerk of the Privy Council, and Henry Reeve, of The Times and the Edinburgh Review, who as registrar of the Privy Council came into close contact and affectionate and almost lifelong relationship with his chief. Both men were gossips, loved political intrigue, knew everybody who was anybody, and their secrets, and did a good deal of work as amateur ambassadors between the England and France of the middle nineteenth century. The two countries were then, as now, in pretty constant trouble with each other, only the villains (or the heroes) of the piece were Palmerston and not Lloyd George, on our side, and Guizot and Thiers, instead of Clemenceau and Poincaré, on that of France.

With their feminine curiosity and insatiable love of gossip, both Greville and Reeve were peacemakers, and did their best to smooth down the susceptible French, and to keep Palmerston's vivacity and ambition within bounds. But more than once the two countries were on the verge of war. Withal nine-tenths of the activities of these two powerful men were centered on The Times. The struggle to keep The Times right, or at least to prevent The Times from going (as it usually went) too wrong, seems to have given them many a sleepless night, and as The Times of that period rarely held the same opinion for more than three days running (and sometimes not so long), their self-imposed job was no sinecure. The story of their maneuvers makes curious reading in these democratic days. The Times of the present day is no doubt an influential organ, but the Jove-like power of those days has departed.

A School for China's Future Statesmen

A NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT has been founded in Shanghai, according to the China Weekly Review. "It is to be," according to the Review, "a national institution for political education and its expenditure is paid mainly from the National Treasury of Kiangsu Province. There are four courses given in the institute—provincial, municipal and rural governments, and social work. These are all four-year courses with a common freshman curriculum. Students after having finished the requirements of graduation, and those having done an additional year's study and research with a satisfactory dissertation, will be given the degree of bachelor of arts."